RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 205 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926 ONE ANNA

REAL MONTE CARLO—REAL SCENES

OF THE CASINO FILMED FOR THE FIRST TIME!

"MONTE CARLO"

A Gorgeous, Stupendous, Mighty Super-Picture in 10 parts—featuring the lovely Queen of Happiness

BETTY BALFOUR in an exceptionally charming role.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 3-30; 5-45; 8; 10-15 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

MOSLEM GLORY REVIVED!

See the Grandeur and the Splendour of the

COURT OF GHAZI SALADIN!

See the Sultan's victorious wars—his beneficial administration of Damascus—in the

"FORBIDDEN LOVE"

A gorgeous production in 8 Reels—the delicious Story of a Christian Knight for a Moslem Maiden.

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc. bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co

67, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,400,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

A. WASHIO, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 107.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERI BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

REGISTERED A.G.D. TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS for piece-goods in every town, for terms apply SYAL TRADING CO., Regd., Ludhiana with anna stamp.
A R3652

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3681

WANTED—LADY TEACHER for local school. Apply stating qualifications and salary to Box No. 1792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3688

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every town for piece goods, for terms apply [illegible] R. GABISSAN & CO., Ludhiana, with anna stamp.
A R3652A

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER to work an Ice Factory, Ruston Oil Engine. Write to Box No. 1785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3638

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST, salary according to qualifications. Apply with certificates to Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO., Solicitors, 27/33, Medows Street, Bombay.
A R3690

WANTED—Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate scheme for 5 anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3683

WANTED—About 100 men. Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more per month according to merits. See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3671

WANTED—GRADUATES for Science, Mathematics and Sanskrit. Honours Graduates and B T. Degree holders preferred. Apply stating terms, age and previous experience to the PRINCIPALS, PRO-PRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad.
A R2722[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon to sell (STAR BRAND) high quality INKS, GUMS and PERFUMERY. BLUE BLACK INKS in speciality being recently Analysed and Certified, for their Good Fluidity by the Test House Government of India. For terms apply THE WESTERN INDIA FACTORY, Parel, Bombay.
A R3674

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS and INTELLIGENT young man, well experienced in direct Import-Export business, Correspondence typing and accounts, seeks EMPLOYMENT, will go anywhere. Please write KESHAVLAL PUJARA, Juna-Devalia, Dhrangadhra State.
B R3659

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—By Bachelor medium-sized ROOM, Water, W.C., Light, within or near Fort. Rent not to exceed Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 according to comforts. Sub-tenancy considered. Box No. 1789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3664

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

TO LET—FLATS in the Laxmikant and Seetakant Mansions at Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3639

HOTELS.

COME and SEE; and you will STAY;

WELCOME HOTEL.

(Madras Brahmins' Lodge), 103, Frere Road, Bombay. Telephone 21386. Telegram "KANOMAR."—From 1st September, 1926. Boarding and Lodging. Charges to suit rich and poor. Concession to First Class Lodgers joining in September 1926. Most Central Place. Airy and commodious Rooms. All modern conveniences. Near to Victoria Terminus. Tram line. General Post office, The Docks and Business offices in the city. Apply sharp.
H R3645

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

SPORTS

LURE OF RACING—Rs. 5, simple and competent giving finest results in Poona Meetings, HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabakadie Thakurdwar.
S R3668

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested. Apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER. Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

PROF. A. V. R. IYER VALAVANUR (S. A. Dt.). holder of numerous testimonials. Sends whole life reading for Rs. 3. Mention time of birth or letter. Trial solicited.
P R3684

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—REBUILT CRUDE OIL ENGINES, 10, 15, 20 Crossley; 8, 24, 28, 35, 45 National Heay type, etc. Inquiries solicited for any kind of Machinery. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R3603

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1893. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision at reduced fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Church Gate Street.
M R3640

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road.
A R3661

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

CONSULT Prof. BHANU Geomancer, Poona City, when Astrologers fail. Re. ONE for five Queries, Furnish correct Question-Time. Satisfaction guaranteed.
P R3626

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

HOMEE & CO.—25, Kothari Building, Pydhownie. Dealers in every kind of Motor Stores. Delivery free in Bombay. Rates extremely moderate. Goods sent to mofussil by V. P. P. A Trial Solicited.
JA R3678

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Guierati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK-END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on the 27th instant will return on MONDAY, the 30th instead of Sunday, the 29th instant and run to following revised timings:—

Poona	...	d. 19 00
Kirkee	...	d. 19 08
Talegaon	...	d. 19 41
Lonavla	...	a. 20 19
,,	...	d. 20 24
Khandala	...	d. 20 32
Karjat	...	a. 21 23
,,	...	d. 21 28
Neral	...	d. 21 41
Kalyan	...	a. 22 19
,,	...	d. 22 24
Byculla	...	a. 23 11
,,	...	d. 23 14
V. T. Bombay	...	a. 23 27

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27215

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Instructor at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, scale of pay Rs. 600-50-850 per month. The starting pay will depend on the qualifications of the candidate.

Applicants must be University graduates in Steel Metallurgy and be not less then 30 years of age. Preference will be given to a man who combines teaching experience with Steel Works experience.

Applications should be made to the DIRECTOR, TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Jamshedpur, B. N. R. before September 6th, 1926.
27152

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 28th day of August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1926.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Dr. M. M. Mengle and Dr. B. H Madan, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
27136

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh:—

(1) A PROFESSORSHIP of HISTORY and ECONOMICS
and
(2) A PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

Both posts are permanent and the service pensionable, but appointments will be made in the first instance, on one year's probation. The salary will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month by an annual increment of Rs. 15. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of September, 1926.

SHEICK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
22nd August, 1926. 27218

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of this Office notification regarding the revised timings to come into force from 1st September, 1926, the public are hereby informed that except the reintroduction of mixed trains between Dhasa and Mahuva and running of passenger train between Viramgam and Bhavnagar Terminus instead of Viramgam and Botad, other trains will practically remain as at present but will run to the slightly altered timings, which information can be seen from the time tables, exhibited at stations. Changes notified on Botad-Dhanduka Section have been held in abeyance, until further notice.

P. M. MEWAR,
Offg: Traffic Superintendent.
Bhavnagar Para,
21st August, 1926.
27231

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

AS MONDAY, the 30th August, 1926, is a Public Holiday, the First Class Bogie Carriage which usually leaves Nasik by the 2 Up Mail on Monday morning, will instead leave Nasik by the same train on TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27219

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that it has been decided not to issue any further rail-cum-tram season tickets over the G.I.P. Railway, on and from the 28th inst.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th August, 1926.
27232

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 25th day of August, 1926, in High Court Suit No. 1373 of 1924, wherein Wasudeo Parsharam Wagh, a Firm are Plaintiffs and Gajanan Pandurang Kamat is the Defendant, a charge on all the immoveable properties of the said Gajanan Pandurang Kamat, of Shiroda, the Defendant in the said suit, wherever situate, has been created to the extent of the amount of the Decree that will be passed in the said suit He, who will deal with the said immoveable properties or any of them will do so subject to the said charge.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1926.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SANJIT,
Attorneys for Messrs. Wasudeo Parsharam Wagh, the Plaintiffs in the above suit
27233

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of NANA BHAOO MAHAPURE, late of Bombay, Lingayat Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a flower Merchant, married, until his death residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai KRISHNABAI, widow of Nana Bhaoo Mahapure, also of Bombay, Lingayat Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the Sole Executrix mentioned in the Deceased's said Will, residing at Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 4th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
27220 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL [illegible]S.

IN THE HIGH COU[illegible]JUDICATURE AT BO[illegible]

ORDINARY CH[illegible]AL CIVIL JURISDI[illegible]ION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(1.) SANTA MARIA D'SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Bakehouse Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and (2.) MANUEL D'SA of Bom[illegible] Portuguese Inhabitant, [illegible]t Cavel, outside the [illegible]ombay. Petitioners.

NANABHOY [illegible]JI MOOS, Esqr., [illegible]. Official Liquidator.

CHANDULA[illegible]TRIKAMLAL MEHTA [illegible]CHIMANLAL MOHAN[illegible]A, the joint Receivers [illegible]state of the deceased [illegible]abhai Esuf-alli. ..... Applicants.

and

Re: EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES UNDER SECTIONS 195 AND 196 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

UPON reading the affidavit of CHHOTALAL GOPINATH BHAT affirmed on the 18th day of August, 1926, and Upon reading the orders, dated 11th day of December, 1925, and 9th day of August, 1926, respectively and Upon hearing Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, attorneys for Official Liquidator, I do order that the time for public and private examinations under Sections 195 and 196 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, of Manilal Maganlal, be and is hereby extended from the 28th day of August, 1926, to the 18th day of September, 1926, at 3 p.m. and I DO FURTHER ORDER that the public and private examination of Manilal Maganlal, who by the said order of this Honourable Court, dated 11th day of December, 1925, was directed to attend before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court to be examined, be held at the High Court premises on the 18th day of September, 1926, at 3 p.m. before Mr. N. W. Pradhan, the Special Commissioner of this Honourable Court appointed in that behalf AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the abovenamed Manilal Maganlal do attend at the place and time abovementioned and I DO FURTHER ORDER that the said Manilal Maganlal is hereby required to bring with him and produce at the time and place aforesaid his pass books, slip books, counter-foil cheque books, books of account from 1918 to 1925 inclusive and all correspondence that may have passed between him and the Maharaja of Darbhanga and [illegible] accounts with the several Mills and Companies of which he was an agent alone or with any other person or persons and also his private notes of the Meetings of the Directors, if any, kept by him either of the said Companies or of the Indian Lion Assurance Company, Limited, now in liquidation. . . . . .

AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this order be filed on or before the 27th day of August, 1926.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1926.

NOTE.—Notice is hereby given that if you, the abovenamed Manilal Maganlal fail, without reasonable excuse to attend at the time and place aforesaid, you will be liable to be committed to prison without any further notice.

MIRZA A. A. KHAN,
PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
27227

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1523 of 1926.

JADHAVJI VELJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
MERAJ AMULAKH and VELJI MEGHJI. ..... Defendants.

To,
MERAJ AMULAKH,
The first defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and the second defendant for declaration that the partnership between the Plaintiff and defendants was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on or about 22nd January, 1925, or such other date as to this Honourable Court may appear just and proper, for the accounts of the said partnership and for that purpose all inquiries be made and necessary directions be given and that the defendants or either of them be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff whatever be found due and owing by them at the foot of the partnership accounts and for costs of the suit and for such other relief and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1926 for hearing of the suit and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

In Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1926.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL [illegible]S.

GEORGE V, BY T[illegible] OF GOD OF THE UNITED K[illegible] OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IR[illegible] AND OF THE BRITISH DOM[illegible]S BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, [illegible]NDER OF THE FAITH, EMPERO[illegible]F INDIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF [illegible]UDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

(Order 41, Rule 14 of Act No. V of 1908, and Chapter XVIII, Rules 1 and 2.)
APPELLATE CIVIL JURISDICTION.

No. 93 of 1926.
FIRST APPEAL.

Filed on the 23rd of February, 1926.
MR. A. SANYAL, Counsel.

Firm SHIAM LAL, NARAIN DAS, Defendant. ..... Appellant.

versus.

Firm MOTI LAL, RAMJEE DAS, Plaintiff and others Defendants. ..... Respondents.

Appeal from the Decree of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Budaun, dated the 14th day of December, 1925, in Original Suit No. 191 of 1924.

To

3. NARAIN DAS ROY SAMPAT, Purana Madi Khana, No. 82, near Arimindu Building, Bombay. ..... Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree of the Court of S. J. Budaun in this case has been presented by Firm Shiam Lal Narain Das Defendant and registered in this Court, that the 27th day of October, 1926, has been fixed by this Court, for the hearing of this appeal, and that the case will be laid before the Court on such date or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard.

If no appearance is made on your behalf, by yourself, your vakil, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal it will be heard and decided 'ex parte' in your absence.

Given under the seal of the Court, this 9th day of June, 1926.

NOTE—Process fee, viz., Rs. 3 chargeable under *Chapter 17 Art I of the Rules of the 18th January, 1898 (revised and corrected up to 31st January, 1920) has been levied.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.

*Note.—Here quote the rule of Court applicable.

If an application for translation and printing of the evidence in the case be not made "within 30 days" from the date of service of the notice, the expenses subsequently incurred by the respondent, in respect of such translation and printing, will not be awarded to him in case a decree is passed in his favour.

R3691

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1913, and having its Registered Office at 114-118, Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. SABNIS AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at 114-118, Cowasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... First Petitioners.

and

PURNANAND MAHANAND BHAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court, residing at Khar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Second Petitioner

and

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS. ..... Official Liquidator

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 27th day of November, 1926, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in the said Notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 27th day of January, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon is appointed for hearing and adjudicating the debts and claims before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 26th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

27228

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that ABDUL HAKK MOULVI ENAYATUALLAH and RABIABAI, wife of Abdul Hakk Moulvi Enayatullah, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property.

Any persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, lease, encumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 11955 and New Survey No. 1/2636 and 2A/2636 and Cadastral Survey No. 898 of Lower Parel Division, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 3B, and containing by admeasurement 60 square yards according to old documents but of the present measurement of 113 squre yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Haji Joosab, on or towards the West by the proposed Foras Road, on or towards the North by the Elphinstone Road and on or towards the South by the proposed Foras Road, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1926.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

27230

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters and by order of the Bank concerned:—

13 cases Steel Hinges.
1 case cotton Laces.
16 Pieces Curtain Nes.
10 cases Padlocks.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as gold ring and ear-ring, wearing apparels, lanterns, hair cutting machines.

AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of Mr. Devidas Dwarkadas and on account and risk of Francis D'Souza an Insolvent.

1 Studebaker 4 seater taxi motor car, 4 cylinders.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Studebaker 5 seater 30 H.P. 6 cylinder motor car.

1 Channon Car, five seater, 4 cylinder.

AUCTION SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, OLD BRONZE FIGURES, VELVET PILE CARPETS, ENGLISH ICE BOX, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Samudhra Tarang", Napean Sea Road opposite Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, also Jacobean and blackwood carved furniture, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggon and dumbwaiters, tapestry lined suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one large musical box, mirror back drawing room cabinets, rich velvet pile carpets, one cabinet phonograph with records, a pair of old figures 'Goddess of Knowledge' and one solid bronze figure 'Fisher Boy,' iron bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, shaving stand, hat and umbrella stand, one English ice box with refrigerator, etc., etc. The property of George J. Kreezmer, Esq., of the Havero Trading Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night During this Week

DOUBLE PROGRAMME

OWING TO GREAT RUSH ONE WEEK MORE.

Krishna's Highly appreciated Picture

"A CROWN for TWO DAYS"

AS WELL AS

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR JANMASTANI

MADHU BANSARI

OR

DIVINE LUTE.

LORD KRISHNA'S CHARMFUL DEEDS.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE—WITH CHARMING SONG

Miss GULAB Krishna's Well-known actress will perform Beautiful Dance on the Stage throughout this week except on MONDAY.

Saturday, & Sunday, MATINEE SHOW at 3 P. M.

on MONDAY, TWO EXTRA SHOWS at 1 P. M. & 3 P. M.
DAILY 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - - New Charni Road.

COMING NEXT WEEK **GOLDEN LOTUS**

SHARDA'S PRODUCTION.

AN APPEAL

TO

Those, who are the subjects of Native States,

Who have some grievances against them,

Who have suffered from them and

Who want to avenge themselves of the wrongs

TO SEE

Saraswati Film Co.'s latest Film

DULARI

The most lavishly produced picture specially prepared to depict the present doings of Native States—

Written and Directed by

MANILAL K. JOSHI

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

TIME :—DAILY—5—7—9—11

SPECIAL SHOW on Saturday and Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M.

RATES USUAL.

CROWN CINEMA

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Kohinoor Film Co's Kohinoor

FAIRY OF CEYLON

WITH

INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCE.

TWO HOURS PROGRAMME.

REDUCED RATES As. 3-4-8-12 & Re 1

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
DURING THIS WEEK
Kohinoor's Famous Photoplay

"KALA-NAG"

or **THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE**

—:o:—

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

A Sacred picture on a Sacred day

MONDAY 30th (GOKAL-ASHTAMI)

BAL-KRISHNA

DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. and Monday at 3 P. M.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES, POONA.

Accommodation will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the Quadrangular Matches at Poona, from the 13th to 23rd September.

Admission tickets can now be had on cash payment from the undersigned during office hours.

P. R. DALVIE,
D. S. KALEWAR;
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

AMUSEMENTS.

Colleen Moore

in the greatest musical comedy success that Broadway ever knew.

Our Colleen as Sally—and what a wonderful Sally she makes.

And Leon Errol's there to make the laughs louder, and if you've ever seen Leon you'll laugh at the mere mention of his name—
There may never be another like

in

Sally

10 Reels

Leon Errol as the comedian
Lloyd Hughes as the lover

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME :— 6.30 & 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & Holidays at 4 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE LAUGHS YOU'VE BEEN SIGHING FOR!

Polo's Independent Serial !!!

All POLO serials are "he pictures," crammed with action and thrills.

"CAP'N KIDD'

EDDIE POLO never spares himself when he is making a serial.

Featuring : **EDDIE POLO**

The atmosphere of "CAP'N KIDD" is perfect.

Beautiful Lady Janice, wrapped in silken luxury, breathes forth from the screen a scent of lace and lavender which reaches out and envelopes the beholder, the sea scenes are redolent of wind-whipped waters, tar and the smell of black powder.

ALSO LAUGHABLE COMEDY.

Monday Next for One Day Only.

being the Hindu Mythological festival SHREE KRISHNA JAYANTI

"KUNJ VIHARI"

Show at 2 O'Clock—Serial Stopped.

Coming! **RACE-KI-THES**

Coming! **'Dharma-Patni'**

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME :— 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

SAT. SUN. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p. m.

PRICES :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As 3, Including Tax.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
28 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	16,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-i-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limit-accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay & Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ...	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan,
	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th Aug.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Sept.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
1st ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,559/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Atmasakti

The Premier Bengali Weekly.

PUBLISHED BY
THE FORWARD PUBLISHING Ltd.
19, British Indian Street,
CALCUTTA.

The only paper

which reaches alike the masses and classes of Bengal.

Subscribed and appreciated by every educated man in the province and outside where Bengalees live and work and die

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 only.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN BENGALI

culation exceeds those of any six other weeklies of Bengal put together.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 27th.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last	Quotations Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2½	77	12
Baroda	50	4	81	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55½	
Central	25	1½	26	6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79	
Imperial	500	40	1490	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	385	
Union	5	0 4 0	3 7	6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	18	
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	25	8
Indian Cement C. ..	350	..	101	4
Katni Cement C. ..	100	..	97	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	285	
Punjab Cement C. ..	10	..	7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	900	XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148	XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	93	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	725	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	206	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0	14—11	4	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley C. ..	1,000	..	742	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways C.	50	4-8	130	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	½
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. C.	1,000	30	1063	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980	
Tata Power C. ..	1,000	..	562	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			466	4
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1060	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	530	
Vow Prince of Wales ..	500	61	710	
Nelkart N.P.	500	40	690	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	257	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	477	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	ou	3	128	12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	5	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	100	30	345	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	700	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	133	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	73	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	190	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	56	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	30	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	22	6
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	45	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton C. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	916	4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	62	8
Century	100	20y	375	
Central India C. ..	100	16	532	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	151	4
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	182	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	780	
ED. Sassoon United C.	7/8	..	0 15	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	245	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone C. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	901	4
ginlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	382	8
Jamshed C.	250	..	60	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		93	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor	500	..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5550	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	130	
Madras United ..	250	15	490	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1825	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	140	
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	310	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	485	
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	38	12
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8600	
Simplex	250	..	135	
Sir Shapurji Broso'a	100	..	40	
Standard	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100		150	
Tata Mill C.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton C. ..	500	90	2270	
Vishnu P.	500	35	570	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	800	XD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 27

Ahmedabad			..	430
Bombay Cotton ..			..	320
Bombay Dyeing	910	917-8	910	916-4
Century	375	376-4	375	376-4
Central India ..				532-8
Colaba Land ..				151-4
Crescent				183-12
Edward Sassoon ..			..	137-8
Fazulbhoy	887-8	901-4	887-8	901-4
Finlay			..	130
Globe			..	25
Gokak			..	115
Indian Bleaching			..	182-8
Indore Malwa ..			..	382-8
Kohinoor ..			..	1070
Madhowjee ..			..	118-12
Mathuradas ..	120	130	120	130
Meyer Sassoon ..			..	85
Mysore			..	117-8
New Great ..	311-4	315	311-4	315
Pearl	487-8	487-8	482-8	485
Pabany				245
Phoenix			..	425
Simplex ..	122-8	136-4	122-8	138
Swadeshi	511-4	511-4	510	511-4
Swan Mills ..			..	150
Tata Mill ..			..	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				257-8
Bombay Steam ..			..	206-4
Tram Co. Ord.	126-14	130-10	126-14	130
Bundi Cement ..			..	18
Central India Mining				25-8
Indian Cement ..				100
Katni Cement Ord.				96-4
Shivrajpur ..				44
Tata Hydro	1062-8	1066-4	1062-8	1068
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		53 57	52-8	56
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	195	190	172-8	190

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 27.

Barpeta, Beytab, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.

Benares, Hedding, Rangoon.
Vasna, Denne, Busreh.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Monley, London.
Kohinoor, Ketchie, Rangoon.

LOADING.

August 27.

Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Aleppo for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, August 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

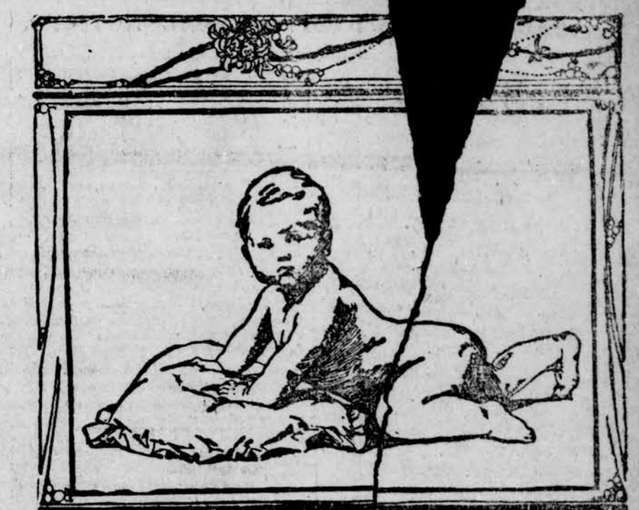
1 Ambassador 2658 Calcutta 28/8 Grahams Tdg. Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 28/8, M M & Co.
3 Streefkerk 3823, Karachi 31/8 E D Sassoon and Co.
4 Benares, 3509 Colombo 20/8 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Tottori Maru 3700 Japan 30/8 N Y Kaisha.
6 Trimble 3768 Karachi N.F. L. Edwards Ltd.
7 Karonga 4190 Karachi 31/8, K Nixon & Co.
10 Karoa 3607 E & S Africa 1/9 M M & Co.
11 Treloske 2736 Karachi 4/9 M M & Co.
12 Massilia 3281 Liverpool 4/9 Graham Tdg. Co.
13 Kashmir 5539, U Kingdom 11/9 M M & Co.
14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/9 L T & M I. S N Co.
15 Tabaristan 3998 Dunkirk 27/8, Graham Tdg. Co.
16 Sturmfels 3834 Antwerp N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
17 Karagola 3647 Durban 15/9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Warina 1874 Rangoon 28/8 M M & Co.
3 Barda 1899 P. Gulf 1/9 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Basreh 28/8 M M & Co.
6 Gairsoppa 3227 Karachi N.F. M M. & Co.
9 Jalavihar 3381 N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
10-11 India 4077 Genoa 1/9 L T & M. I. S N Cos.
12-13 Hatarana 4592 Calcutta, 1/9, M M & Co.
14 Ahmedi 1331 Tuticorin 28/8 S Hassum & Co.
15 Barpeta 1877 P'Gulf 8/9 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Jalaputra 3113 N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
D/E Kohinur 3240 Colombo 28/8, T Morrison & Co.
L/M Vita 1955 N F Karachi, M M & Co.
P Ascot 2786 N.F. 26/8 Scindia S N Co.
P Alipore 3241 Japan N F, M M & Co.
Q Maur 649 B'Kok N F 1/9, Campbell & Co.



Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

..... will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

The Joy of Life.

The children love a romp with Mother! She is always so jolly and bright, and could chase them all day without ever getting tired.

It is "that Kruschen feeling" again! *Every morning* she tips into her cup of tea just enough Kruschen Salts to cover a silver 4-anna piece. She cannot taste it that way. It is Kruschen that keeps her so cheerful and energetic, always ready for work or play.

The children take it too! Half the quantity that Mother takes is enough for them. Kruschen Salts clear the body of all impurities, correct constipation, and make headaches and tiredness disappear as if by magic.

Try it. Learn the daily Kruschen habit, and you will know the secret of joyous health. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts to-day.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 27.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 14 to 26 points lower in New York futures. Early the market advanced on short covering and some buying, but later prices gave way on profit-taking and short selling. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 3 points up. The advance was due to tradle buying, and reports of continued rains in the belts.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The present decline is due partly to a natural reaction and also to some traddle selling inclined to buy on any appreciable dip. Unless the weather is consistently favourable we expect a rise in values as the next Bureau approaches.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market steady with a good demand for spots. Weather reports conflicting. We think the market may react at any time Firm owing to liberal buying straddle."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th instant as under:—

"Natural reaction. Favour buying."

In accordance with a moderate decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 324½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 326 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses. On moderate selling by Shroffs the market declined to Rs. 324½ and closed at Rs. 325¼. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 325 3/4 and going down to Rs. 325 on selling by Jobbers closed at Rs. 325¼.

Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 311 and gradually improved to Rs. 312 on Commission Houses and general buying. From this level the market receded to Rs. 310½ on selling by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 311½. Bengal Dec/Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 262½.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

Our markets for forward and ready business will remain entirely closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to the lamented death of Mr. R. D. Tata and also on Monday being a Hindu Holiday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Bombay, Aug. 27.
Fully Good Broach April/May	325½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	262½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	311

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Dhollera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352
M. G. Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broach No. 2	366	358	350	342
M. G. Southerns	...	...	346	336
			F.G Fair	326
M G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Aug. 27.
Fully Good Broach April/May	325
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	263
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	311
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	332

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Ready. New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270 .....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60 .....
Bengal F G M G	235/40 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260 .....
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	235/45 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40 .....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	335/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/50 .....
Broach F. G M G	320/25 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/15 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	325/30 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	305/15 .....
Dhollera F G M G	305/10 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Bales 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	55	2,92,684	2,97,806
Central India ..	..	3,86 686	350, 454
Berar and Nagar ..	102	2,25,235	2,09,926
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,389	98,291
Berar	62	4,79,713	5,74,184
Central Provinces ..		2,47,006	2,59,405
Total Oomras ..	219	17,05,303	17,90,066
Dholera		2,85,662	3,16,337
N.W. Provinces ..		1,31,147	1,33,318
Rajputana		1.16.469	83,986
Sind-Punjab ..	101	2,06,307	3,65,409
Broach		3,13,603	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	2	1,66,879	2,21,919
Westerns-Northerns	619	1,16.536	125,793
Cocoanada	75	3,202	2,403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	182	68.732	41.365
Persian		5,624	6,781
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	2,819	83,541	73,313
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,700	3.513
Total	4,020	33,19,342	36,60,524

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 19th August This year	Last year
Europe	2,599	5,42,688	7,05,055
Japan & China ..	80	18,52,566	20,12,950
Coast Ports ..		24,411	22,704
Up-country by Rail		111,634	15,7-5
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		11,352	17,011
Total	2.679	25,42,641	27,73,505

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	17.80 —.14
December	17.75 —.19
January	17.78 —.22
March	17.93 —.24
May	18.04 —.26
Middling Spot	19.05 —.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 13,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	17.74 —.07
January	17.64 —.13
Middling Spot	18.49 —.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing.
August		9.76 —.23
September	9.60	9.70 +.08
October	9.46	9.56 +.08
November	9.29	9.39 +.08
December	9.30	9.39 +.07
January	9.32	9.42 +.08
February	9.32	9.42 +.08
March	9.37	9.47 +.08
April	9.37	9.47 +.08
May	9.41	9.49 +.06
June	9.38	9.45 +.05
July	9.39	9.44 +.03
August	9.33	9.38 +.03
Middling Spot		10.16 +.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

August	15.28 +.18
September	15.28 +.18
October	15.23 +.18
November	15.08 +.18
December	14.93 +.18
January	14.78 +.18
February	14.72 +.18
March	14.65 +.20
April	14.65 +.20
May	14.62 +.22
June	14.62 +.22
July	14.57 +.22
August	14.57 +.22
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	16.20 +.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Scinde Good	6.85
Scinde Fully Good	7.15
Scinde Fine	7.45
Bengal Good	6.95
Bengal Fully Good	7.25
Bengal Fine	7.55
Oomra Good	7.70
Oomra Fully Good	8.00
Oomra Fine	8.30
Broach Good	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

New York, 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.10	+.25
January	18.08	+.15
March	18.21	+.08

New York, Noon Call—

October	18.08	+.29
January	18.06	+.21
March	18.21	+.16

New Orleans, 9 a.m.—

October	18.03	+.20
January	17.96	+.17

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4.11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 26.

Silver—Bazaars sold. China bought. Business small.

Spot	28 7/8
Forward	28 15/16

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 26.

Copper English Best Selected £65½.
Copper Braziers £73½.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Spelter Hard £31½.
Corrugated Sheets 24 guage £16 5/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers 1/7-3/8.
Sellers 1/7-5/8.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers 1/7.1/8.
Sellers 1/7-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 26.

Barletta Russo per 61 lb 54 August Shipment Value.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb 53 Jan/Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat Australian 56/6 August Shipment Value.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
56 August Shipment Buyers.
56 September Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-2.6 Aug/Sept Shipment Value.
£18-2.6 Sept/Oct Shipment Value.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., per ton:—
Aug/Sept. shipment offered £16-1/8.
Sept/Oct. shipment Hull paid £16-1/8.
Oct/Nov. shipment Hull paid £16-1/4.
Market:—Easier.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton:—
Aug/Sept. value £18-5/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
32/10½ Sept/Dec Delivery Paid.
33/4½ Jan/April Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot 18-13/16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
September per cwt 16/.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 16/1-1/2.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/4-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f, Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/5.1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/6.1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 26.

Cottonseed Bombay:
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £7.3/8.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aug/Sept. shipment value £15.1/2.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton:—
Aug/Sept. shipment nominal £21.0.0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Aug/Sept. shipment quoted £20-5.0.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton:—
Aug/Sept. shipment quoted £19-5.0.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton:—
Aug/Sept. shipment nominal £22/0/0.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 26.

Total Bullion £154,800,000.
Public Deposits £26,100,000.
Other Deposits £102,100,000.
Government Securities £38,800,000.
Other Securities £73,300,000.
Notes and Coin £34,300,000.
Currency Notes Outstandings £273,300,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 26.74 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 26.

Demand Bills	484.81

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1|6d
Bank's selling T T 1|6d Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|32
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 August.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 September.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200
Bank's buying D D 1290
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1305

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132
Bank's buying 60 days 128

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 148 3|4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 192 1|4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 99 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 5|16 26th inst.
London—Japan 1|11 21|32 26th instant.
London—Paris 170.00 26th instant.
London—Belgium 176.00 26th instant.
London—Switzerland 25.15 26th instant.
London—Italy 148.00 26th instant.
London—Prague 164.00 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fes. Demand	1/10
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148 3/4
Shanghai	193 1/4
Japan	132
Singapore	156 3/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

Gold £4,4 11 1|4 26th instant.
Silver London Ready 28 7|8d 26th instant.
Silver London Forward 28 15|16d 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready 63 1|16 cts 26th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5|8 per cent. 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3|4 per cent. 26th instant.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 26.

T T Berlin on London 20.36 1/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11 5/8 —1/8.
T T Brussels on London 177.00 +.25.
T T Madrid on London 31.53 —.09.
T T Milan on London 148.12 +.22.
T T Berne on London 25.14 —.01.
T T Paris on London 170.00.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 26.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126½.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 3/4.
National Bank £49½.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 —1/8.
Conversion Loan £74¼ —¼.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104½.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69¼.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59¼.
Consols £55 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|3 ex
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|1
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|5
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. Rs. 103|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1
Tone of Market:—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th August, 1926:—

Cotton	4,020	Bales
Wheat	9,554	Cwts
Linseed	4,190	,,
Rape, etc.	55	,,
Gingellyseed	156	,,
Poppyseed	353	,,
Groundnuts	995	,,
Castorseed	nil	
Rice	16,126	,,
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed	121	,,
Mowraseed	2,660	,,
Gram	1,737	,,
Juwar	1,671	,,
Masur	nil	
Barley	712	,,
Bajri	831	,,
Coal	954	Tons

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 27.

JUTE.—Albion 480; Alliance 450; Alexandra 281; Anglo India 353; Auckland 241; Barnagore 172; Barly 155; Birla 8; Belvedere 492; Budge-Budge 440; Caledonian 512; Chapdani 150; Clive 36|6; Craig 4; Cheviot 256; Dalhousie 380; Delta 490; Empire 51|12 Fort Gloster 762; Fort William 275; Gondalpara 885; Gourepore 675; Hukumchand 11|8; Hooghly 71|8; Howrah 40|4; Kamarhatty 562; Kankanarrah 446; Kelvin 850; Khardah 483; Kinnison 970; Lansdowne 267; Lawrence 595; Lothian 415; Naihati 450; National 28|8; New Central 545; Northbrook 51; Nudea 45; Orient 207; Presidency 7; Reliance 62|8; Soorah 27; Standard 410; Union 542; Waverly 6; Hessian 15|1; Jute 62|6.

COTTON:—Agra United 10; Bengal Nagpur 20|4; Dunbar 124; Keshavram Cotton 4.

COAL.—Burrakur 19|4; Gusick and Musalia 10; Katras Jhemiah 71|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.—B.I. Corporation 4 8; Burma Corp. 10|4; I.I. Still 7|6; I. Standard wagon 28|8 Titagar Paper 5|4; Imperial Bank 1515; Imperial Conty. 393.

REMARKS.—Jute shares were quiet. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 77; 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108|4; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88|1.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/0. Highest 21/7/3. At 6 p.m. 21/7/3.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 6 p.m. 21/7/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 0/1/3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ready:—65/14/0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 65/12/0. Highest 65/12/3. At 6 p.m. 65/12/6.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 65/9/0. Highest 65/9/3. At 6 p.m. 65/9/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 1/1/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/8/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

The Planters' Conference of South India has adopted a resolution recommending to the Government of India that steps be taken to establish a road fund in India on the lines of that in force in Great Britain and another urging the reduction of the duty on motor cars to ten per cent. and the abolition of the duty on commercial vehicles.—A.P.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	¼	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 12 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		30 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat (Kai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, August 27.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 9
Jacob	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 1 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 0 9
Jacob	,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 4 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 4 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

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BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a substantial rise both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market was steady, but later advanced on short covering and straddle and general buying on Bullish Bureau Report. At the close the market was quiet.

The early days under review witnessed a quiet but steady market with no pronounced trend, operations consisting mainly in an evening-up process in anticipation of the Government Bureau Report which was issued last Monday, showing the condition of the crop up to the middle of the month. General information, as we indicated when writing last, pointed to a figure between 66 and 68 per cent. It can be readily understood, therefore, that when the Government issued its report at 63.5 per cent. with an estimated production of only 15,248,000 bales, it was a shock to all markets and to the consuming world at large, and revived serious apprehension about the prospect of the coming yield.

It is difficult to understand such serious damage to the crop in view of all private reliable information which all along led us to believe that crop prospects during the first half of this month had been favourable, but whilst this is the case, still, as past experience has frequently emphasized, it is also distinctly dangerous to ignore official documents It is not surprising, therefore, that the effect on the markets was of a material nature and values smartly appreciated immediately after to the extent of over a cent. on the New York Exchange which movement was continued and by Thursday prices had secured an advance of nearly 1 1/2 cent. from lowest ruling prior to the Bureau. Whether there are sufficient grounds to carry the advance further is problematical, but it only just serves to show how very susceptible the market is to any complaints that may arise.

Apparently the heavy rise has checked the promising business outlook in Manchester as neither buyers nor sellers know exactly where they stand. It is a very unfortunate thing, as there were indications of a large business before us. However, we still believe that with a clearer outlook and more stable conditions substantial business will be registered.

It is indeed difficult to give sound views on the outlook, but we consider that the recent sharp advance has to a great extent discounted the situation, and although weather conditions still continue unfavourable values cannot be continually pushed up on this fact alone. The acreage is so large and the condition in many sections of the Belt still so good, that we have by no means abandoned hopes of a really good crop this coming season as well, and as we get into the marketing period, and the crop begins to move, unless the trade shows a far greater disposition to follow the rising tendency, and the consumers throughout the world display more anxiety about their requirements, we consider that current levels are now quite high, and more attractve as a sale on further appreciation than anything else. We, therefore, recommend cautious sales on bulges.

Local markets.—Considering the heavy rise on the other side, our market has not shown a proportionate improvement as prices here have registered an advance of only Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. In view of favourable weather conditions in this country we look for an easier feeling and think sales of new crop f. g. Broach at to-day's level of prices viz. Rs. 328/27 should prove profitable before very long.

The ready market has ruled dull with Exporters showing little interest and mills buying only their immediate requirements.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York October last week 16.73; this week 17.80 plus 107.

New York December last week 16.74; this week 17.75 plus 101.

New York January last week 16.77; this week 17.78 plus 101.

New York March last week 17.00; this week 17.93 plus 93.

New York May last week 17.13; this week 18.04 plus 91

Liverpool October last week 8.98; this week 9.56 plus 58.

Liverpool December last week 8.81; this week 9.39 plus 8

Liverpool January last week 8.83; this week 9.42 plus 59.

Liverpool March last week 8.88; this week 9.47 plus 59.

Liverpool May last week 8.91; this week 9.49 plus 58.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach August opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 343 1/2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 351 1/2 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. The Official Room rate on the 25th instant was Rs. 350. Broach April/May opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 313 1/2 and fluctuating within a small range improved to Rs. 322 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On scattered selling the values receded to Rs. 320 1/2, but the market again advanced to Rs. 328 on free buying by Exporters and Commission Houses and closed on the 26th instant at Rs. 325 1/2.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 300 1/2 and closed to Rs. 298 1/2 on Shroffs selling. From this level the market steadily advanced to Rs. 314 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs and closed on the 26th instant at Rs. 312. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 251 and closed at Rs. 263 the highest being Rs. 265 and the lowest Rs. 249.

PIECE GOODS

Fresh features of importance in the Cloth Market during the past week have been very scarce. The demand from up-country has not been visible. the lack of confidence in current rates being still pronounced. There has been no disposition on the part of buyers to anticipate future wants, owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook. The feature of interest has been the sensationally bullish Government report estimating the year's crop at 15,248,000 bales, the effect being a smart rise in prices of cotton. But there are abundant supplies of the raw material, although there is a big percentage of low grade cotton contained in the last American crop. The continued slump in cotton prices has induced the Egyptian Government to propose a law for limiting the acreage under cultivation to one-third of the cultivable land. Many makers in Lancashire have been experiencing a disappointing state of affairs and some manufacturers have had to struggle hard to prevent loss of ground. The cloth production is still about 65 per cent of the full capacity.

The postponement of the consideration of the Currency Bill in the legislature had created doubts in certain quarters as to Government's intentions in the matter of maintaining the exchange at 1sh. 6d. to the rupee, and the Government of India had to issue a communique on 24th inst. assuring that they will continue to take steps to prevent any undue fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee in order to confine the movements of exchange within the approximate upper and lower gold points as calculated on the basis of a 1sh. 6d. gold rupee, namely 1sh. 6 3|16d. and 1sh. 5 3|4d. respectively.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have not been in active demand. Drills and Jaconets have been steady. There has hardly been any demand for White Goods. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have been easier. 37,42 and 47 inches by 18 yards White Mulls have shown a reduction of four annas per piece. In White Nainsooks there has been a reduction all round of from two to four annas per piece.

Local Mill Cloths have been steady. The demand has not been brisk. The Hindustan, Crown, and Western Mills are reported to have sold 2,000 bales calendered shirtings etc. on the basis of 15 annas per lb. and Longcloths of "Kaliamardan" Brand at Rs. 0-15-9 per lb. The attention of all concerned in this trade has been centred on the evidence given this week by the witnesses on behalf of the mill-owners' Association before the Tariff Board appointed by Government to inquire into the Textile Industry. The Japanese point of view has also been put forward giving the other side of the question, but the same old grounds of contention have been repeated. Six mills in Indore out of the eight are still closed, two of Malwa, two of Hukumchand. the Rajkumar and the Kalyanmull mills. The extent of loss to these mills may be ganged from the fact that one of them is losing about Rs. 40,000 a week and this is the fifth week since it has been closed.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38		9	8	0
„ 10000	..45× „	..	11	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	..	10	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37× „	..	8	8	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	10	8	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	10	8	0
„ No. 16000	.. „	..	11	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 „	..	9	8	0
„ No. 2750	..45	..	11	8	0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1/2..		16	0	0
„ BB	..38×38 1/2..		14	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38×38 1/2..			..	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38		9	8	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „ ..		9	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48.51×38		14	8	0

Grey Drills.

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		19	2	0
Ralli's "Scissors"	29×40	..	15	8	0

Grey Jaconets.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	..	6	2	6
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	5	8	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	5	4	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..		..	

White Shirtings

Liepmann's No. 1500	42×42	..	19	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	23	8	0

White Mulls.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	4	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	0	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	8	12	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	9	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	6	8	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	0	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..		..	
„ No. 818	..39×20	..		..	
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	4	10	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8	0
„ No 224	..44×20	..	6	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	0	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	3	4	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	4	4	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Aug.		..	
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	6	4	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	5	12	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	6	4	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	6	4	0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..		..	

White Nainsooks.

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	3	4	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	3	2	9
„ No. 1850	.. „	..		..	
„ No 1900	.. „	..		..	
„ No. 2600	.. „	..		..	
„ No. 21021	.. „	..		..	
„ No 35620	T.B. 38×22	..	4	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	3	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970		..			
„ Saraswati	36×18	..	6	12	0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18.		4	7	0
„ No. 50000	„	..	4	11	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			4	15	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..		..	
Greaves' No. 8000	T.B. 38×22			..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	3	0	0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	3	0	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	9	10	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	16	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	12	4	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	17	0	0
"O" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	„	9	8	0
„ Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond		9	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	Net.	14	12	0
"DrillD'Dk"	..26×40	..	11	12	0

YARN MARKET.

The important feature during the week under review is the publication of the American Bureau Report which has been unexpectedly bullish and although this has not made any appreciable effect on the yarn market so far due to continued absence of satisfactory demand it has stopped prices from going down further. It is true that this has made the cotton market very firm, and the prices have advanced further which certainly makes it very difficult for the mills to meet the buyers who have been offering very low rates for their yarns but even yet there is no improvement in demand and the turnover in the market has been much smaller than expected. Advices from Up-country markets are yet discouraging and although there are a few more inquiries in evidence during the latter part of the week business resulting has been yet unsatisfactory. It is very difficult to revive confidence amongst the Dealers in a short period and if cotton continues to advance some points further or at any rate if it remains steady for a much longer time it is believed the confidence will be again in evidence amongst the buyers who will then be inclined to pay the present prices demanded by the Mills. Stocks with the dealers and consumers in up-country markets are small and it very likely that they will have to commence buying very shortly with a view to meet the demand on that side but they are awaiting a favourable opportunity for buying.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have remained fairly steady and although Manchester reports a further advance in prices, the stock prices on this side being low fresh business has not been possible on a large scale.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover has been yet poor and the rise in cotton has so far not produced any appreciable effect on the Japanese Yarns prices. Import Houses have been quoting about Rs 5|10 higher than the last rates but dealers have yet no confidence and they are not prepared to pay higher prices but are inclined to wait for some time when they believe they will be able to purchase at better rates. Sampin have advanced about 5|7 points whereas exchange is steady about last week's level. It is to be noted that the sales in Japanese yarns have been considerably restricted since some time past.

INDIAN YARNS.

Demand continues as slack as before and so long as the off take is poor dealers have been passing anxious time and are not willing to take further risks although they are inclined to believe that the cotton prices will not show any serious decline in the near future as was expected before some time. Mills on the other hand are unable to meet the buyers at low prices offered by them as they are not in a position to secure cheap lots of cotton on account of great difficulty now in obtaining suitable cotton for spinning good quality yarns. Sales therefore, reported by the mills during the week under review are very small and the mills have not been very eager to cut their prices but have been waiting for improvement in course of time. Calcutta, Rangoon and other consuming districts yet report poor trade and it seems it will take some further time before a distinct improvement is in evidence in these districts.

In view of the favourable monsoon throughout the country it is very likely that demand will show improvement before long at the present level of prices, which in no way is higher.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends of Liverpool:—

"Market advanced in the late trading on American buying orders owing to unfavourable weather reports and smaller crop estimates. Lancashire yarn market does not respond to the advance in cotton."

The Government of Baroda have amended the existing compulsory primary Education Act of Samvat 1977. The text of the amended Act published in the gazette, makes it obligatory on all male and female children of school-going age to attend school. Every boy above seven and under fourteen, and every girl above seven and under twelve is considered as of school-going age.—F.P.I.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The monsoon is vigorous over the whole country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Punjab.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches; Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji eight; Bogra two; Jessore and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Hazaribagh, Darbhanga, Benares, Jhansi, Montgomery, and Bikaner one; Mount Abu six; Surat, Neemuch, Indore, Nowgong one; Sutna two; Khandwa three; Seoni and Nagpur two; Pachmarhi one and a half; Chanda one; Jagdalpur and Ratnagiri three; Marmagao two; Karwar one and a half; Aurangabad and Parbhani one; Nizamabad two; Nellore, Masulipatam and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension into Frontier and in the Punjab.—A.P.

SHRAVANI AND ARYASAMAJ

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Shravani, which falls on the full moon day of the month of Shravan, is one of the greatest holidays of Hindus. Those of Hindus, who put on sacred thread, change that on this day, and hold that ritual in very great esteem.

If one visits a place where this ceremony is gone through, he will find that everything is going on in a very mechanical way, and he will be at a loss to find the true meaning out of all the bustle that he meets there. Sometimes he feels that the whole ceremony has very little meaning.

On the other hand one who has studied Indian culture and history, knows very well, that throughout, Hindus have been showing a very great regard towards their sacred-thread.

Sir, I was in search of the true significance of the sacred-thread of Hindus, and I am very glad to say that I knew something about it this year in the Shravani programme of the Bombay Arya Samaj, held on the 23rd instant.

In the morning the usual ceremony was gone through, and in the end the underlying meaning of the ceremony was explained to those present.

In the evening a meeting was arranged, wherein different speakers spoke about the significance of the sacred-thread of Hindus. The lecturers brought home the significance of the sacred-thread, and of the Shravani holiday, to the hearers.

Sir, but this should not rest here; something more than an individual effort is required. Such and other activities should not be restricted to the Arya Samaj hall only. Arya Samaj should come out before the public at large, and arrange a very attractive programme for such festivals, and thereby bring about a desirable change in the way of celebrating such festivals. Social life depends upon such festivals, to some extent.—Yours, etc.,

N. J. S.

Andheri, Aug. 25.

RESPONSIVISTS' CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

A conference of the Responsive Co-operation Party will be held on Sunday at the Indian Association Hall, Mr. B. Chakravarthy presiding. The object of the Conference is to select candidates for the local Legislative Council and the Assembly. Over hundred letters and telegrams have been received sympathising with the object of the Conference from all over Bengal. Delegates from districts, especially Jessore, Bankura, Barisal, Faridpur and Mymensingh and several other places are attending the Conference. It is reported that many names have been received for selection as the Party's candidates. Mr. Manmohon Neogy, Swarajist member, Bengal Council, has informed the convener of the Conference that he is standing for election as a Responsivist. It is stated about three hundred people will attend the Conference which is open to the Press.—A.P.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co: Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

The reports of the Larkana Jacobabad and the Upper Sind Light Raiway Companies are out, the former declaring 2½ per cent. dividend for the half year ending 31st March 1926, making 4½ per cent. for the year, and the latter declaring 2 per cent. for the year. The business in these shares has been negligible, the buyers holding out for the lower prices.

In Sind Lights some business is reported at higher prices

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	163-0-0	150-0-0
Sind Literage	130-8-0	140-8-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	73-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	71-0-0
ELECTRICS:—		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	90-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	91-0-0
		x.d.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-0-0
FLOUR MILLS:—		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

A Strong Body can conquer Tuberculosis

"An important feature in the treatment of tuberculosis would be a diet with an excessive calcium content"

writes Dr. Ph. B. Matz in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." The first step taken by the doctor in fighting Tuberculosis is to strengthen the body. Modern medical science has proved that there is nothing to excel calcium for building up and strengthening the millions of body-cells. Therefore, take Kalzana tablets. They contain calcium in a special chemical combination, through which the calcium is taken up by the body-cells. And a body consisting of healthy cells is a healthy body.

Moreover, after the body-cells have been properly strengthened and saturated with calcium, the surplus calcium is deposited in and around the tubercle colonies in the lungs. By this process the bacilli are caged in, and made quite harmless.

You will notice the strengthening influence of Kalzana after a few days, by the lessening of nightsweats.

Take the first step towards health. Help your body in its fight against tuberculosis, provide it with the necessary calcium, by using

Kalzana

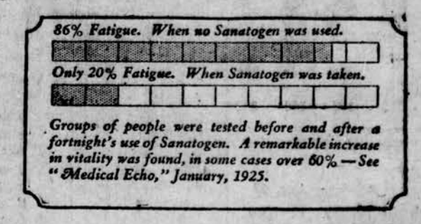
THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Your doctor heals—Kalzana strengthens.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

Feel Fit and Fresh.



Groups of people were tested before and after a fortnight's use of Sanatogen. A remarkable increase in vitality was found, in some cases over 60%—See "Medical Echo," January, 1925.

Sanatogen Defeats Fatigue!

Sanatogen renews the blood and strengthens the nerves. The physician, who conducted the experiments referred to above, writes

"My own experience is that after I have taken Sanatogen for a few days I can do my routine work without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Here then is indisputable proof that Sanatogen is a mighty nerve food and energiser. Taken regularly, night and morning, it will enable you to do your day's work practically without fatigue, and to come to your hours of recreation full of the joyous energy of healthy life. Sanatogen supplies body and nerves with just those elements—albumin and organic phosphorus—which are necessary to build up radiant health and vitality

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

BOMBAY ... D SUB...

ENGAGE...

SUNDAY, A...

National Baby Week Prog... Madanpura Municipal Urdu Sc... Building, commencing from 3 to 8 ... (S. T.). Programme: Exhibition, ...ure and Cinema.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PROFESSOR.—B. B. Nagarkar expired on the evening of 27th instant after protracted illness. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. from residence, Mantri Building, opp. Victoria Mills, Gamdevi.

Benefit Musical Performance.—In aid of a Dharamshala and free Religious Edhecational Institutions, a Musical Performance Concert by Bai Saraswati Chandhrakrishna and others will take place on Monday 10th September at 9 p.m. at the Ripon Theatre. Tickets can be had at Messrs. G. L. Narayan and Co. behind Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road.

City's Mortality.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th August, to 6 a.m. of 27th August, 1926.

Cholera Attacks 1; Death 1
Small-pox Attacks 2; Death 1.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 99
Total mortality this day last year 78.

To-day's Radio Programm.—A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcas by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvan Mandal.—A meeting of the members of the Mandal enlisted for the year Samvat 1981-82 will be held in the Rashtriya Shala (Ashoka Building, Princess Street) to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in order to book the working committee of the Mandal. All the members are cordially invited to be present.

Dadar Co-operative Institute.—Under the auspices of the above Institute, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, B.A.,LL.B., will deliver a magic lantern lecture on the Co-operative Movement, in St. Michael's High School, Mahim, to-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Meeting of Suburban Rly. Advisory Committee.—A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held at its Office, 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

A Correction.—We regret owing to a Printer's error in our issue of the 25th instant in the notice of a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Sri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya Students' Union, the name of the president appeared as "Mrs. Sarojini Mr. Mehta" instead of "Mrs. Sarojini N. Mehta."

The Gujarat Mandal.—Under he joint auspices of Shri Gujarat Mandal, Rashtriya Stri Sabha and Hindu Ladies Social Club, a public meeting will be held ... to celebrate Shri Janmasthami to-morrow (Sunday), at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road at 5 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Goswami Shri Krishna Jivanji, Messrs. Jamnashanker Buch, Ambalal Jani, Mavji Govindji Sheth and others will speak and Master Damodar Jagjivan, Lalit and others will entertain with devotional songs. Members and the public are cordially invited to attend.

Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.—The 5th Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. Bombay, will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

Postal Notice.—As the English Mail steamer s.s. "Devanha" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant arrangements will be made for the delivery of English mail registered articles at the windows of all the delivery town sub-offices in Bombay on Sunday the 29th instant and also on Monday the 30th instant which is a Post Office holiday.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, per s.s. "Dalgama" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m on Sunday the 29th instant.

As the outward Persian Gulf mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the inward English mail steamer "Devanha" which is expected in Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. of he correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that day:—

Unregd. correspondence.—Up to 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence.—Up to 12 noon on Saturday.

Parcels.—Up to 10 a.m. on Saturday.

Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

WAKEFUL NIGHTS FROM DYSPEPSIA

Nothing wears you out more quickly than a period of wakeful, restless nights. The cause of the trouble is usually dyspeptic disturbance, and the remedy is "Bisurated" Magnesia. This preparation calms the stomach, banishes the fermenting unrest, and induces healthy slumber by the sensible means of producing peaceful digestion. "Bisurated" Maghesia is obtainable at any chemist's, in either powder or tablet form, and a simple trial will prove its value to the person with a sensitive, delicate stomach and consequent highly-tuned nervous system.

ALLEGED EXCEEDING OF SPEED LIMIT

SIR D. PETIT'S SON IN COURT.

For exceeding speed limit while driving his car Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, son of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court by Sergeant Watkins of the Motor Vehicles Department on Friday morning.

Mr. Jehangir Daver, Barrister-at-Law who appeared with Mr. Velani, Barrister-at-Law for the accused, requested the Court to postpone the case to allow the accused to make preparations for his voyage to Paris where he was proceeding on Saturday. The witnesses who were to be called, could not be asked to come in a day.

The Magistrate said that there was no necessity to postpone the case. The statement of the accused would be recorded and if somebody on his behalf assured that he would pay the fine in case of a conviction, the accused would be allowed to go.

The accused in his statement pleaded not guilty and said he was not particularly aware of having exceeded speed limit. The Queen's Road was practically crowded and as the traffic was heavy he was driving at a slow speed.

Sergeant Watkins giving evidence said that on 27th July while on duty at the Queen's Road at about 6.45 p.m. he saw the accused driving his car along the Queen's Road towards the Fort. It was being driven at a rate of about 25 to 30 miles, overtaking a number of cars. Some portion of the road was under repairs and two rows of cars were going towards the Fort.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daver, witness said that at the time the traffic was very heavy. The accused had overtaken about eight to 10 cars.

Further hearing was then postponed to September 4.

THEFT IN A FORT GODOWN.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Sub-Inspector B. D. Savant of the Palton Road Police Station put up Umarsing Shivring, Saiyed Reheman Saiyed Hoosein, Kaloo Bhoora and Dinmahomed Hoosein before Mr. D. N. Khandawala, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning and applied for their remand into police custody till Friday next.

Mr. Savant said that in the early huors of the 22nd instant, the first two accused were seen going along Duncan Road with two bundles containing 36 Led sheets and some pairs of socks collectively valued at Rs. 390. They were seen going into Khoja Street but they returned immediately without the bundles. The accuseds' movements were noticed by a police constable who accosted them and questioned accused No. 1 as to what he had done with the two bundles. In the meantime the second accused disappeared. The first accused was arrested and on information given by him the other three were also arrested. The bundles were recovered and the owner Halabhai Amarchand who had his godown had identified his property, which he said at Bazargate Street was tracde. The owner was stolen from his godown by breaking open a window. As the inquiries were incomplete, the magistrate granted the remand.

UNLICENSED AMMUNITION.

A GOAN FINED RS. 100.

The acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Friday, convicted one A. G. Furtado, a Goan, on a charge of possessing revolver ammunition without license and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Sergeant Hill placed A. G. Furtado and J. A. Furtado employed on boar dthe s.s. "Kaiser-I-Hind" before the magistrate and stated that while the customs authorities were examing their belongings, 51 rounds of revolver were found concealed in a cap placed in a wooden box belonging to the first accused.

The first accused who pleaded guilty and was convicted as above while the second accused was discharged.

A SEAPOY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Govind Khamker, a sepoy in the employ of the Military Arsenal, Bombay, was found lying dead in a pool of blood in his room with his rifle in his hand on Wednesday morning. It appeared that he had shot himself in his throat where a bullet mark was visible. On the police's searching the belongings a letter in which the deceased had said that he was committing suicide was found out from the pocket of his coat.

The body was removed to the morgue.

The Bandra Free Lathi Class.—The Bandra Free Lathi Class has reopened from Tuesday the 24th instant. All the old students from the Suburbs are requested to meet daily on the grounds of the Bandra Physical Culture Association, St. Martins Road, Bandra. Mr. Kameshwar Rao, the Lathi Expert, who was in charge of tht old Class has resumed his charge from the 24th instant. The class is held regularly every day for one hour between 6 and 7 a.m. (S.T.) New students are also welcome. Arrangements will be made for beginners. No fees are charged whatsoever to any one. The public of the Bombay Suburban District is therefore requested to take full advantage of he Class.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

EXCHANGE FIRM—SECURITIES STEADY.

PIECEGOODS OFFTAKE NOT SATISFACTORY.

STEEL SHARES "FIRM."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

We have to report an easy money market, while the Imperial Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. Bank balances have again risen by Rs. 1 crore and 38 lakhs. Tone of money has been easy through the whole week—though private individuals find it hard to get loans even at 7 or 8 per cent. Call money is quoted at 1 per cent., 3 months at 2 per cent., 6 months at 2½ per cent. and 12 months at 4 per cent.

The most outstanding event of the week has been the postponing of the Currency and Exchange Bill to the next Delhi session of the Lefislative Assembly. People expected a sort of brave retreat from the Simla bureaucrats, who saw that there was no use courting unpopularity over the question of ponstponement of the Bill, when they practically have fixed the exchange at about 1s. 6d. for so long a time.

The Bombay public resent the cheap sneer of Sir M. B. Dadabhai about the Bombay agitation against the Bill, as likely to peter out. His action has all along been against the best interests of the country and its agricultural population, who are penalised by the new ratio to the extent of about 12½ per cent., as shown by so many financial authorities. Even the financial writer of our Anglo-Indian contemporary has condemned the new ratio as against the best interests of the Indian 'ryots.' z

In foreign exchanges Japan shows a higher level at Rs. 132 per 100 Yen—Paris Francs are quoted at 1200 for Rs. 100—New York cross-rate is a bit lower at 4.85-3/8 Shanghai rather better at Rs. 193 for Dol. 100. its London rate being quoted at 2s. 10-3/8d. this afternoon.

The Sterling Exchange rate has been "firm," and is quoted at 1s. 5.31/32d. to-day. It is thought that the exchange would rule steady at this rate, in view of the Government announcement of maintaining exchange at about 1s. 6d.

STEEL MARKET "FIRM."

STEEL SHARES RISING.

In the Share Market, there is heavy fluctuations in the Tata Steel shares. The market has been soaring continuously for the last 2 weeks and specially in this week, while the mill shares have kept steadily throughout.

Tata Ordinary has risen from Rs. 42 on 19th instant to Rs. 56 to-day; whereas Deferreds have risen from Rs. 139 on 19th to Rs. 190 to-day.

This speculation has been denounced by Sir Cowasji Jehangir—a Director of the Company—in the press.

It is said by the dealers in these shares that the Company has been making an average estimated profit of Rs. 15 lakhs per month. Whether the Company would be able to pay any "dividends" to its ordinary shareholders, much less to the "deferred" ons, one cannot definitely say, looking to the heavy debt of the Company. But, Steel prices are "firm" on account of the Steel works in Britain having been crippled by the Coal Strike. This is likely to give a chance to the Tata Company to earn good profits, for a time.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the Steel production in Great Britain. The figures are those of the Board of Trade.

(In thousands of Tons).

	Jan. to June 1925	Jan. to June 1926
Pig-iron	3379.1	2273.7
Steel Ingots and Castings	3776.7	2367.8

Monthly average has gone down from 629½ tons to 478 tons for steel. The strength of the Steel market is due to furnaces being closed.

As for furnaces in blast, we are informed of the full effects by comparing pre-strike and post-strike months' operations this year:

	April tons	May tons	June tons
Blast furnaces working	147	23	21
Production of Steel	661,000	45,700	32,800

SHOOTING OF INJURED ANIMALS.

GOVERNOR TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

We understand that the Governor of Bombay has consented to receive on Tuesday next a deputation of representatives of the Humanitarian League and other associations in Bombay under whose auspices a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 25th inst. to protest against the passing of the bill empowering the Bombay City Police to shoot injured animals in public streets.

CURRENCY REPORT.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party a Public Meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) At the Marvari Vidyalaya Hall, when Sjt. Shanmukhan Chetty, M.L.A., Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, Sjt. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas and others will speak on the "Currency Commission Report." Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

HEAPS OF REFUSE EVERYWHERE.

MEN DETERMINED TO HOLD ON.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S RECOURSE TO LAW.

The strike of Bombay Scavengers which appeared to be coming to an end on Thursday morning when a major portion of the strikers had resumed work took a turn for the worse on Friday.

All the scavengers and cart-drivers chiefly of the A, B and F wards who had been persuaded to resume work by Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas and R. S. Nekaljay were again on strike on Friday. The turn that took place on Friday is said to be due to the Kathiawadi Scavengers who did not resume work on Thursday morning and had made attempts to dissuade their colleagues from doing so. The Kathiawadi scavengers did not rely on the assurances of Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas and Nekaljay and at their instance all the Halalkores stayed away on Friday morning.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner has given a written reply to the petitioners explaining the resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the reduction of the monthly allowance of Rs. 5 and also stating that reduction would not affect the old employees.

A THREAT.

A notice in vernacular was also circulated among the strikers on Friday afternoon stating that if they did not resume work, all strikers would be dismissed and new men would be taken. In the event of their refusing to join they would be compelled to vacate their quarters.

It is understood that immediate arrangements are being made by the Health Department to engage new recruits.

The City presented a filthy appearance on Friday morning and the bad odour emanated from the accumulated heaps of rubbish making the air foul in all quarters.

A heavy shower of rain came down about mid-day and in less than an hour a number of streets were flooded with refuse making the matters still worse. The drains in most of the roads were blocked and in many places the water flowed over the pavements. However some shopkeepers and residents endowed with more civic responsibility than others rose to the occasion and were seen with bamboos and sticks clearing the mouths of the drains by the roadside so that the water which had collected might flow and the streets made clean.

WARRANTS AGAINST 40 STRIKERS

In the afternoon Dr. J. S. Nerukar, the acting Health Officer of the Corporation applied to Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate for process against 40 scavengers who are on strike under the Municipal Servants Act.

The Magistrate issued bailable warrants against them.

MR. FAZAL IBRAHIM'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola has given the following notice of motion to be moved at the next meeting of the Standing Committee to be held on Wednesday:

"That in modification of Standing Committee Resolution No. 5606, dated the 25th August 1926, sanction be given to the continuance of the payment of extra-ordinary allowance of Rs. 5 even to the newly employed sweepers, halalkhores, etc., referred to in the Sub-Committee's report dated the 14th August 1926, until the representation made by the sweepers and halalkhores etc., to the Commissioner and placed before the Standing Committee at the last meeting has been duly considered."

TATA IRON & STEEL SHARES.

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been watching of late, with much uneasiness, the wild speculation that has been going on in the Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares and I think it is now time that a note of warning should be sounded, if a disaster is to be averted. As is well-known. I have been connected with the Company since its inception, and I have always been interested in the Company's prosperity and well being. But when I see the public rushing blind fold to an abyss, I consider it my duty to sound the note of alarm.

No doubt the Company's finances and prospects are to-day better than what they were some time ago; still the rosiest picture that one could conjure up, does not justify the rise that has taken place in the value of the Ordinary and Deferred shares in the last few days. So far as I could see and I have much better opportunities than the ordinary public of judging about the affairs of the Company—there is little chance, for a long time to come, for the Ordinary share to earn dividend unless there is an unprecedented boom in the price of steel of which there are, atleast, at present no signs. I have written this letter after much cogitation, simply for the good of the investing public.—Yours, etc.

COWASJI JEHANGIR.

Readymoney Mansion,
....Aug. 26.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-30 p.m.—THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. 1¼ miles. Div. I.

KAFKAS 1
RAMI 2
OUTLAW 3

3-0 p.m.—THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. 1¼ miles. Div. II.

RIYAD 1
ARABIAN STAR 2
SABIQ 3

3-30 p.m.—THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Div. I. 1 mile, 1 furlong.

FRAILTY 1
HEAT WAVE 2
STORMONT 3

4-0 p.m. THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

CHRYSOLITE 1
THE TYPHOON 2
ETHELWALD 3

4-30 p.m. THE TIGRIS PLATE. Div. II.—6 furlongs.

AMALFI 1
PRINCE ROYAL 2
BELAN 3

5-0 p.m. THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs.

STARWATER 1
LOWBORN 2
MOTU PROPRIO 3

5-30 p.m. THE HARRIS PLATE.—1½ miles.

TRAJANUS 1
SCHOOL BOY 2
CAP-A-PIE 3

6-0 p.m. THE MAGDALA PLATE.—1 mile.

BRIDGMAN 1
SPEEDY MARQUIS 2
CANDLE HILL 3

6-30 p.m. THE TIGRIS PLATE. Div I.—6 Furlongs.

HISHAN 1
AMOOD 2
SHAHIR 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.
AMALFI & BRIDGMAN.

COUNTY CRICKET.

WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The following are the closing scores in the cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Middlesex Vs. Gloucester.—Middlesex 111. Gloucester 191. (Seabrook 78, Allen 7 for 30.) Middlesex 285 for 6. (Enthoven 67, Allen 53.)

Surrey Vs. Leicester.—Surrey 541 for 5 declared. Leicester 286. (Geary 100, Sidwell 105, Holmes 5 for 58.) Surrey 189 for 6. (Shepard 95 not out.)

Essex Vs. Notts.—Essex 354. Notts 544 for 4. (Gunn 86, Whyall 209, Carr 53, Payton 65 not out, Lilley 58 not out.)

Worcester Vs. Hampshire.—Worcester 335. Hampshire 135. (Brown 69, Root 5 for 46.) Worcester 307 for 4 declared. (Jewell 125, M. Foster 106.) Hampshire 63 for 2.

Sussex Vs. Yorkshire.—Sussex 148. Yorkshire 230. (Sutcliffe 94, Kilner 62.) Sussex 169 for 6. (Tate 67.)

Lancashire Vs. Northampton.—Lancashire 411 for 7 declared. Northants 206. (Jupp 53, Sibbles 5 for 39.) Northants followed on 180 for 7.

Glamorgan Vs. Leveson Gowers.—Glamorgan 271. Gowers 164. (Challoner 65, Mercer 4 for 69. E. Davies 4 for 28.) Glamorgan 171 for 8.

Kent Vs. Australians.—Kent 321. Australians 386. (Collins 86, Andrews 71, Ryder 109, Ellis 43, Freeman 6 for 133.)—Reuter's Special.

INTERZONE FINAL OF DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Forest Hills.—In the Interzone Final of the Davis Cup, Cochet (France) beat Tawara (Japan) 4|6; 4|6; 7|5; 6|3; 6|2; and Harada (Japan) beat Lacoste (France) 6|4; 4|6; 6|3; 9|7.—Reuter's Special.

THE GIMCRACK STAKES

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Gimcrack Stakes resulted as follows:

BOLD ARCHER ..... 1.
FRIAR of ORDERS GRAY ..... 2.
NIPSQUIT and DINGAANS DAY (dead heat) ..... 3.

The starting prices:—11 to 2 Bold Archer; 6 to 1 Friar of Orders Gray; 100 to8 each Nipisquit and Dingaans Day.

Fourteen ran. Won by 3 lengths; 1 1|2 lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

DISASTROUS MOTORCAR RACE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Boulogne.—A motorcar race meeting opened disastrously. The famous Brookland's rider Capt. Howey during a hill test failed to take the second bend and his car dashed among the spectators, killed one of them, broke a gendarme's leg and cut off the leg of an on-looker. Capt. Howey was killed instantly. The injured were removed to hospital.—Reuter's Special.

POLISH-INDIAN COMBAT.

ZYBSZKO TO WRESTLE WITH GAMA

LAHORE, August 26.

The manager of the famous Polish wrestler Zybszko writes from Melbourne that Zybszko will sail for India in the latter part of September and will wrestle with the Indian Champion Gama of the Punjab.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

27th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.80
To-day's Opening Rate	17.98
Difference	+.18
To-day's Closing Rate	17.°0
Difference	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

27th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.56
To-day's Opening Rate	9.43
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.49
Difference	—.07

Khandi	Rs	326-4-0
Sewri	,,	325-4-0

MILL SHARES AND SECURITIES STEADY.

PIECEGOOD OFFTAKE NOT SATISFACTORY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

The offtake of piece-goods has not been satisfactory. There is some demand for foreign goods, just enough to cope with the small imports thereof. The piece-goods stocks in the ware-houses are very low, estimated at about 30,800 bales, of which about 10 to 11 thousand bales are Japanese. Prices are a bit lower.

After the recent sales of 15,000 bales of cloth by the Bombay Dyeing group of mills, the offtake of piece-goods has not much improved. There are other transactions being arranged by other mills, but these are on a smaller scale and would fetch a lower rate. The market is easier by about 1|2 anna per lb.

The Securities market has been steady through out the rate for 3 1|2 per cent note being Rs. 77-2 to-day.

The Mill shares were steady all through the week Dyeings having touched Rs. 926; Fazals Rs. 904; Nagpores 532|8; Centuries 384, and Swadesh Rs. 514.

COTTON "FIRM"

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

IN INDIA AND AMERICA.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

The Bombay Cotton Market has been firm this week. Broach August rates have been fixed at Rs. 350. Broach April 1927 after touching Rs. 310, rose to Rs. 328, and is quoted at about Rs. 325 to-day.

New York futures show a marked increase as follows:—

	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
October	16.72	17.80
December	16.72	17.75
January	16.79	17.78
March	17.00	17.93

Yesterday's cable reports spoke of damage to the cotton crop due to heavy rains in Texas and Eastern belts. Offices bought 20,000 bales yesterday.

Indian cotton crop is also suffering from heavy rains in various parts of the country. The acreage is 13 1|4 lac acres less. Broach cotton crop has been reported as damaged, in low lying parts. in yesterday's weather and crop reports.

SILVER STEADY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

The Silver market has been steady for some days; specially it was so, when the Currency Bill was postponed in the Legislative Assembly. The rates have receded somewhat, on account of the Japanese Bank having sold about 2,000 bars Shravan in the open market on Wednesday and Thursday.

To-day's cables are:—

"Silver steady. India sold. China bought. Market looks steady. Small amount of business done".

"Spot: 28 7|8d. Forward 28 15|16d."

London Gold is at 84s. 11 1|4d. Bombay Gold has ruled firm this week. The China Exchange was 2s. 10 1|2d., but afterwards declined to 2s. 10 3|8d.

New York was quoted at 63 1|16 cents. Bombay rates were Rs. 65-11 and 65-9, for 1st and 2nd settlements—at 4 in the evening. Sheth Chimansinha Motilal and the Netherland Bank were buyers, on a lower level.

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	1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
	1925—Rs. 2,96,00,000

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926.

DEFIANT BUREAUCRACY

In consenting to pass in the teeth of popular opposition, which was strongly voiced by a number of nno-official speakers during the course of the debate, the panicky piece of legislation introduced by Sir Alexander Muddiman to check the spread of inflammatory literature the Legislative Assembly has done serious disservice to the cause of public liberties. What is the need of this legislation in a hurry, for which the country will have to repent at leisure when officialdom, as we know far too well from previous bitter experience, utilises the additional powers secured to it under the Bill only for misusing them? Lala Lajpat Rai's grave warning fell on deaf ears in the Assembly when the 'officials' and their "Jo-Hukum" friends voted down even the motion for reference to a Select Committee and obediently fell in with the wishes of the Home Member to rush the Bill through. Lala Lajpat Rai said in his closely-reasoned criticisms of the Bill that "he did not know of a single case where the Legislature sanctioned measures to strengthen the hands of Government, which were not abused and were not kept longer than needed". No more eloquent and accurate expression could be given to the public apprehension about the possible abuse by the Executive of the remedy the Home Member has discovered for scotching communal hatred.

The Muddiman panacea for checking communal disaffection is to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to bring all documents, which offend against Section 153-A of the I. P. C. by promoting communal hatred, within the scope of the power of forfeiture conferred in respect of seditious documents by section 99 A of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Home Member maintained that "the communal situation had grown to such a pitch that but for the official prosecutions it would have multiplied a hundred times". He very conveniently forgot to mention what were the efforts of the Executive in the direction of prevention of the communal mischief. Prevention, an old adage informs us, is better than cure. It is notorious that when after the riots, the Executive gets into its curative mood, it is the Nationalist Press and publications and the Nationalist politicians who have to bear the brunt of the frequently stupid researches into the causes of communal dis-affection in which its minions indulge. The argument that the executive is helpless in checking such dis-affection because it has no summary powers to confiscate inflammatory literature was torn to shreds by non-official critics during the Assembly debate. The Home Member could not answer the question why such confiscation should not take place only after the verdict of a competent judicial court. As regards dis-affection through the Press, he himself admitted that the measure "would not be effective in dealing with a newspaper, for it would have already reached its ordinary subscribers before the mischievous nature of the writing was discovered". The grievance of the public is that although the power of prosecution is an effective weapon in the hands of the Executive to check the license of the Press, it is used only against that section of it whose politics are an offence and an eye-sore to officialdom. The Home Member's pathetic confession of his inability to draw a newspaper into the tentacles of his new remedy only means that a journal may excite by innuendo and carefully cultivated suggestion communal hatred, it may unearth low class and vulgar prints whose very name or existence is not known to the public in general, it may choose from them an offensive sentence here and there which will inflame one community against another and yet may escape being dealt with under the new Muddiman remedy The Home Member was determined to rush his Bill through the rump of a Legislature from which the large majority of the representatives of the people are absent out of sheer disgust, and he has succeeded thanks to the mechanical majority available to Government when the Swarajists are absent. But it must not be forgotten that the real aim of the bureaucracy is, as Sir Hari Singh Gour pointed out, to take undue advantage of the present cleavage of political parties in India and to re-enact the provisions of the obnoxious Press Act of 1910.

The debate on the Bill has only confirmed the suspicion of the public that advantage has been taken by officialdom of the absence of the Swarajists to make the position of the Executive stronger for the political purpose of controlling nationalist movements. The new powers can be misused just as section 108 and section 144 have been misused. The measure instead of helping towards the solution of the communal problem by suppressing inflammatory literature will defeat its own purpose by setting one set of people against another when the campaign of complaints beings about why literature issued by the fanatics in one community is seized upon while the activities of those in another remain unchecked. Government will be obliged to make a show of impartiality and proceed to deal with the fanatics in another community in similar manner. The operation of the measure will create a most unhealthy atmosphere of jealousy when mischievous persons will try to persuade the local custodians of "law and order" in every place to take strong steps ostensibly to avoid communal hatred but really to obtain a tactical victory over the other side by spiking the latter's propaganda. Such a mischievous measure ought to have been summarily rejected. However, as Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said, the debate has once again brought home to the country the lesson that the Government will not give any consideration to the popular side if they find that the popular side is weak in numbers. He exhorted the country to return at the ensuing elections only self-respecting men. "For Heaven's Sake", he said, "let the country send in people with a sense of self-respect, people who will sink their differences or settle them between themselves". It is a sentiment with which we are in cordial agreement and we hope the country will send in Congressmen and Congressmen only into the Legislatures—men who know the value of discipline and united action and are prepared to carry on within the Councils the programme chalked out by the Congress. Then and then alone will it become impossible for the bureaucracy to flout public opinion and pass legislation which makes unashamed encroachments upon public liberties.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the agitation for stopping music before mosques, Maulana Mahomed Ali said that the agitation was the result of both Hindus and Muslims being in a frightfully bad temper. It was silly warfare, he said, for either community to allow its members to be beaten and battered "just for the fun of beating a tomtom before a mosque or for the fun of stopping it as a sign of communal strength". He pointed out that in the past thousands of Hindu and Moslem processions, religious and domestic, used to pass before mosques in many places without let or hindrance, and that it was only now that the question of music had been made an issue for a trial of strength. He also pointed out, on the other hand, how the Hindus who apparently tolerated the every day slaughter of cows made so much fuss over a few additional cows killed for religious purposes. This suicidal folly on either side he attributed to some designing political leaders using the masses as their tools "in the vile cause of their self-aggrandizement". He hoped that the communal fever would soon run its course. Many would accept the diagnosis and many more would share the hope. But it still remains for us to find out the specific remedy and apply it patiently and persistently. Hard words, however true and however justified by provocation, will not drive away the fever. While strong condemnation of folly and passionate appeals for good sense have their use, what we need now most especially from responsible leaders, are some specific terms or formulas for a common understanding. It seems that many leaders are by now convinced that the right to play music before mosques and to kill cows for food or other purposes are both legitimate and must be upheld but that each should be exercised by the community concerned with due deference to the susceptibilities of the other. It is much to be hoped that during the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee, precise and practical suggestions will be considered calculated to bring about some clear understanding between the communities.

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY.

It may seem incredible. but it is a fact, that there are in Bombay about 900 brothels in the segregated area with no less than 5,000 inmates; and if clandestine immorality outside this area is included, it is calculated that there are about 15,000 women and girls leading immoral lives. What is more alarming, the evil is reported by workers engaged in combating it to be on the increase in spite of the Prostitution Act. It is necessary, therefore, that the attack against the evil should be vigorous and carefully planned, with due emphasis on the most effective remedies. While we would not in the least belittle private social effort calculated to reduce the demand for prostitution, we would urge that special efforts must immediately be made to widen the Prostitution Act. That Act was passed in 1923 as only a first step, but experience has shown that it is extremely defective. The eight day's imprisonment. which is the penalty for soliciting, is calculated neither to reform the offender nor to act as a deterrent. In the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" Miss Ida M. Dickinson of the Bombay Vigilance Association cites the case of a seventeen year old girl who has been in prison seven times in the year for soliciting and rightly observes that, if she had been sent to a training centre, her fate would have been different. Miss Dickinson also points out that arrests for soliciting are made in some parts of the town only but the evil continues unchecked within the tolerated area and that men who live on the earnings of prostitutes have been but little disturbed by the Act. A drastic change in the Act is, therefore, urgently necessary. We do not claim that mere legislation will remedy the evil wholly. The evil must also be attacked at its source. It is poverty that drives most women to prostitution and the most effective remedy is to establish an adequate number of rescue homes provided with facilities for training rescued women in some remunerative crafts or arts. We trust the public of Bombay, while demanding proper legislation, will not fail to provide generously for such Homes.

THE LATE MR. R. D. TATA.

AN APPRECIATION.

(By M. S.)

In spite of the ripe age at which he died the death of Mr. R. D. Tata has come as a great shock to the business community in Bombay, because he was the one active and alert party at the head of the organization which initiated and carried through so many industrial enterprises located at so many centres in India, dealing with such a large variety of materials and such a large range of skilled labour. To the public only the faint echoes of the market place reach with regard to the doings of the Tatas. Disgruntled shareholders, who have been speculating and have lost, have always a splenetic remark to make with regard to this great concern as well as with regard to the men who were guiding it. The small men in the office of this great organization are only permitted to see a fraction of what is going on, and at that, to see their chief in his best office manner. It is only the personal friends and confidantes of the men at the top, who know what is going on and how it is affecting the mind and outlook of those who have to bear the burden. The writer claims that privilege with regard to Mr. R. D. Tata over a period of the last four years, and from this point of view he is convinced that in Mr. R. D. Tata not only has Bombay lost a big businessman, but India has lost one of its great men built in a big mould.

A Giant Worker.

Of the pre-war activities of Mr. R. D. Tata in the firm, much is known to his credit and he bore his share, perhaps much more than the share, gallantly. A successful enterprise owes its inception to many factors and it is usually not right to assign the credit of it to any individual, but if Jamshedji Tata had the imagination and the enterprise, he found in Mr. R. D. Tata a worthy successor, who had the courage of his undertakings and the optimism, without which no business could run, who had the ceaseless and untiring energy to put in and who was not daunted at any time by any reverse. The enterprises under the guidance of the firm of Tata Sons and Co. met with a great boom during the war and immediately thereafter. During that time any one would have carried these concerns forward even if he was not gifted with all the qualities, which the friends of Mr. R. D. Tata would remember with admiration and affection. Since 1921, however, the tide turned and several problems arose of a large magnitude any one of which would have crippled and destroyed the physique and mind of any ordinary party. Problems in connection with Tata Publicity, Tata Engineering Co., Tata Construction Co. and Tata Oil Mills were at no time small. In fact from the very beginning these concerns began to give difficulties, which would have not only destroyed the concerns but also taxed all the powers of the men who had to deal with them. I am mentioning these problems, because great as they were, they were a feeble compared with the problems which arose in the other three large fields of Tata's activities The problem of the Tata Mills with the unfortunate purchase of the Bombay United Mills and the continued depression in the textile industry during the last few years, called forth constant vigilance and an enormous tact, and without any disparagement to any other parties in the firm, it must be said, that the man, who would not be subdued hard who would not surrender even to insuperable difficulties, was Mr. R. D. Tata. The other large group of difficulties which the firm had to face, was in connection with the hydro-electric enterprises. Here was a branch of business which was initiated by Tata Co. and in which they rightly claimed considerable success for many years before they launched out in further projects. But these projects could not be completed for want of finance, because the shareholders could not pay what they had undertaken to pay. There were many who were willing to pull down, but there were a few who could assist. This difficulty has also been finally overcome and in this too the strenuous and persistent care with which matters were handled, was that of Mr. R. D. Tata.

His Savoir Faire.

The last, but not the least, was the problem of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. The difficulties, which the Steel Company would have to face, were foreshadowed in 1922. To-day there is no harm in saying that from 1922 Mr. R. D. Tata knew what was coming and he prepared for it. He realised the difficulties which there were in a country, which had been frequently doped with wild notions of free trade for securing reasonable assistance in the times of stress for the organized industry of the country, but he kept at it. He had to face in this the dislike of the Tata organization in Government circles. This was due to the unwise manner in which some of the partners had paraded the fact that Tatas were paying a greater salary to one of their officers than what the Viceroy of India received! This distrust of the Tata organization and intolerance of them in Government circles is, fortunately, a thing of the past. In securing this result Mr. R. D. Tata deserves the greatest credit and it would be too long a story to indicate the various steps which he took to achieve this purpose. If the Tata organization was not exactly popular with Government officials, nor was it popular with Indian or European business circles in Bombay. At various times in the past the Tatas had given offence to various business houses in Bombay, over issues which at this distance of time must appear as immaterial; such as, for example, declining to join the board of directors of any of the outside companies. Those who have had the greatest share in making the task more difficult for the House of Tatas during the last four years, were those who had pretended to be the friends of the organization. This section also was won over, cajoled or pressed into service and generally the great patience, tact and courtesy which R. D. used, were of great help at a critical moment. Then came the Assembly,—a very uncertain factor, when all is said and done. In this Mr. R. D. Tata's supreme gift of geniality served him well. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, would be mourning to-day the loss of a dear friend, who, it must be clearly stated, never agreed with him on political issues. In fact the writer had the benefit of hearing their banter on political issues across the table, but it was a friendly controversy and they agreed to differ. It was, however, on the need of State support for organized industries, on which the Pandit was completely won over, and though his outlook, training and antecedents differed from those of Mr. R. D. Tata, the friendship, which was thus made, bore fruit in the support which the Swaraj Party gave to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. It was no doubt the high patriotism of these politicians, which induced them to go into the Government lobby in support of the bill, but there are many other equally urgent matters of public welfare, on which urgent acquiescence from this party is not forthcoming. The secret, therefore, is in the personal touch and in this it was that Mr. R. D. Tata's great personality which helped a great deal. No one could come into contact with him without feeling that he was dealing with a man of honour and a man of great purpose.

A Man of Grit and Quiet Purpose.

When the tide is in one's favour everybody is one's friends. When the horizon is dark and the ship is on the point of sinking, everyone turns into cold critics or spiteful antagonists. It was during this period of the last four years that Mr. R. D. Tata kept together and used all the accumulated prestige of the firm, all the influence of friends and others and all the strength of his personality to secure the staying power without any disaster, and it is to the great credit of his efforts that every single problem, which the firm had to face, is now settled and no one can now predicate any danger of any kind. The theoretical problem has often arisen in the past as to what qualities go to make the best business man, and those who wish to solve this problem will do well to study the life and action of Mr. R. D. Tata. There would be people who would call him not exactly a brilliant man, and he was certainly a man of few words, but there was in him that grit which enabled him to stand against any situation. His power of resistance to outside influences was great. In certain issues, to those who worked under him, he appeared to be obstinate and overbearing, but it was part of his nature. He declined to be daunted by adversities, was a modest man in private life and the swagger, which some of the modern millionaires in Bombay have, was never in him. His devotion to his business was unique and seldom was he known to bother about things which did not concern the work of his firm. He took up an idea and kept at it and he knew well what is of supreme importance in guiding business—what to do next. It is possible that industry in India will expand in future, but it will expand not under conditions for which some of these pioneers fought. It will expand with the block of experience, which some of these men have left behind them. It is almost certain that the organization, which had been built up by two generations of able men at Bombay House and Bruce Lane, will expand, but the worst is over and it is a pity that those who bore the brunt of the worst have not lived to see the good days which are coming.

His Optimism.

It is no longer a secret that during the last four years there were occasions on which every banker in Bombay advised his constituents to sell his holdings in Tatas, because, the house might topple down at any moment. No Finance Minister in the world had been put to the problem of perpetual demand for more money, which the Tata Co. had to face, particularly during the year 1923 and 1924. Mr. R. D. Tata was, however, there, always an optimist, working himself and compelling by his example every one else to work, willing to sink with his ship if it went down, but who would never abandon his place at the helm. The public, perhaps, do not realise that if the situation has been saved for so many concerns under the charge of the Tata Co., it has been by these magnificent efforts and it has further been by the interposition of the large private wealth of the family of Jamshedji Tata. Only men with unbounded belief in everything coming out alright at the end would venture to take the steps which were taken at the instance of "R. D." who did not wish to survive the catastrophe, if the catastrophe was to come. In the business world of Bombay there is not another example of a man like this. The writer can say this after knowing the business world of Bombay pretty intimately. It would be difficult to replace Mr. R. D. Tata in Bruce Lane or in Bombay or in this vast country Not being demonstrative, his merits and the qualities which made him great were only known to those who were intimate with him, but there would be some others who had the privilege of inside knowledge, who would be able to endorse every one of the remarks above and to say that they err on the side of under-statement. If men are to be judged by results, the results achieved by Mr. R. D. Tata in his life were vast. But if men are to be judged by the methods which they adopt to achieve these results, Mr. R. D. Tata was absolutely incomparable. May his soul live in peace!

NO STORY : ABSOLUTE FACT.

REPLY TO SIR LAWLESS,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my return from Bengal to day, my attention is drawn to a statement made by Sir Lawless Hepper before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee accusing me of inventing a story in regard to the consignments addressed to Sir George Lloyd, and intended for the Bombay Development Department. In reply, I assert, that I had seen with my own eyes packages after packages landed in the Alexandra Docks for over twelve months, and addressed to "Sir George Lloyd—Governor of Bombay—Bombay." Please mark the words "Governor of Bombay." Surely, the dredger Sir George Lloyd was not sent out to Bombay in parts! And her spare parts or missing parts could not have necessitated numberless packages! And surely not for over twelve months! Further, these packages covered all kinds of things, bearing no connection with the dredger. It is ridiculous for Sir Lawless to suggest that these packages referred to the dredger, Sir George Lloyd!

Sir, right from the outset, since 1919, I have repeatedly warned all Bombay, that this Reclamation Scheme was most hazardous and ruinous; and that money was literally thrown into the sea. I addressed several open letters to Sir George Lloyd in this connection. Events have justified all my apprehensions; and some of the staunchest supporters of the scheme have now become severe critics—so colossal is the loss to Bombay to-day and to the coming generation.

True to his name, Sir Lawless has been lawless with the Development Department; and he will do well, if he does not indulge in further sport; for, if he does that, he will burn his fingers very soon. A word to the wise is enough.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Bombay,
August 27.

[illegible] Day.

Trials of [illegible]

The new [illegible] Tribunal of Independence [illegible] to death the members of th[illegible] of Union and Progress, Djav[illegible] inister of Finance, Nasim Pash[illegible]ter of Instruction, Hilmi Bey, [illegible]d Nail Bey, Secretary of the Comm[illegible] complicity in the attempt on [illegible] Pasha's life, will be received w[illegible]orror by all right-thinking men in ev[illegible]country. Some prominent Turks have al[illegible]y paid the extreme penalty for complici[illegible] in the Smyrna plot. The ends of justice will, therefore, be met if in the present case it is tempered with mercy and regard for the past services of some of them to their country. Their offence, if it has been proved, is a very grave one and one cannot under-estimate the danger to the new Republic involved in the success of a conspiracy against the present regime. But it is not essential for the safety of the State that the offence must be avenged by death. Kemal Pasha will be respecting the sentiment of a large number of his fellow countrymen as well as the sense of propriety of things if he deals generously with his enemies and commutes the sentence of death to one of imprisonment.

The Tangier Tangle.

It is a clever move on the part of Spanish diplomacy to bring up the question of Spain's position in Tangier for simultaneous discussion by the Powers along with the Spanish demand for a permanent seat on the League Council. Italy is anxious to support the Spanish claim that in the Government of Tangier under an international guarantee Spain should have a preponderant voice. Mussolini does not want that in the Mediterranean the French influence should continue to preponderate. France hopes for such continuance with the help of Britain with whom she has an intimate understanding, but it is hardly possible that the proposals made in a section of the French Press about an open declaration in favour of the annexation of the international zone to Spain will be welcome either to Poincare's Government or to British foreign policy.

Doomed to be Wet?

There is, certainly, a touch of smartness and originality in the dictum of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharyar that India would never go dry as long as she possessed the cocoanut palm tree which, he said, was the basis of one of her most flourishing industries. It is possible that Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharyar referred to a difficulty in the way of Prohibition in India and that he has been inaccurately reported by Reuter. But as reported, the opinion may be a bright sally but nothing more. The palm tree has a number of uses and will continue to be the basis of an important industry in India, even if it is used as a food for the people rather than as a poison. Besides, to say that India is to remain wet for ever because the palm tree will always be with us is about as logical as to say that a country growing grapes need never hope for Prohibition, a contention falsified by facts in the past as in the present. Temptations will always be about us, but people can be taught to choose the food and shun the poison. Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariyar airing his views in foreign lands was good enough to admit that there is a strong dry sentiment in India That sentiment, which has survived the combined onslaughts of Government and liquor interests, is bound to grow and assert itself despite dark and wanton predictions to the contrary.

The Scavengers' Strike.

Nearly four thousand scavengers and halalkhores of the City were on strike on Wednesday. But in view of a promise given to them that their grievances will be fully and speedily heard, some returned to work and others were expected to follow soon. Most unaccountably, however, all the scavengers and halalkores in the employ of the Municipality stayed away on Friday. This was possibly due to some serious misunderstanding. In view of the crisis the authorities have decided upon legal action. The friends of the scavengers will do well to persuade them to resume work promptly and not to spoil a good case by a blunder prejudicial as much to their own interests as to those of the public. They can carry on till their demands are finally considered and thereafter, if necessary, renew their struggle in a lawful manner. It is also to be hoped that the authorities will show a conciliatory spirit at every stage without a trace of vindictiveness. There is a grave responsibility as much on them as on the strikers. We trust an urgent meeting of the Standing Committee will be summoned to accept Mr. Fazul Ibrahim's timely proposal.

For a Living Wage.

The strike was due to the abolition of a grain allowance of Rs. 5 in the case of newly-appointed scavengers. The main demand of the strikers now is hat the newcomers should be as much entitled to the allowance as the old employees on the ground that the work done is the same for all and that the retrenchment-axe may at any time be applied to the salaries of the old employees. It cannot be said that there is no force in this contention. The main consideration, however, is whether for the new comers the wage of Rs. 18 is a real living wage in these days. It is said in defence of that wage that it is as much more than that of 1914 as the present cost of living is above the cost in 1914. It may be so. Statistics can prove or can be made to prove many things. But the more reliable evidence of eyes—of those that can feel—shows that at the present cost of living and for the hard toil of scavengers Rs. 18 a month is hardly a fair wage. Economy is good, but it should not be at the expense of those who with difficulty get the barest means of livelihood.

"DISTIN[illegible]Y HARMFUL TO [illegible]INDUS."

LALAJI'S VIEW[illegible]OF SWARAJ PARTY

WHY HE RESIGNED.

RADICAL DIFFERENCES WITH PARTY AND ITS LEADERS.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

While the conversations between Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai are still proceeding regarding the formation of a United Congress Party the text has been made available of the letter which Lala Lajpatrai wrote to Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President of the Swaraj Party on the 24th instant, in tendering his resignation of the membership of the Swaraj Party.

Lala Lajpatrai wrote at length giving his appreciation on the political and communal situation and the reason which have led him to adopt this course. Lalaji wrote:—

"My Dear Panditji,

I thank you or the message you sent me last night through Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Ranga Swami Iyenger asking me to see you at your hotel at 10 o'clock and to attend the Party meeting at 11 a.m. to-day. They informed me that the Swaraj Party Executive Council had decided not to attend the rest of the session of the Legislative Assembly. Mr Ranga Swami Iyengar told me that even if the Party does not accept my proposal of attending the rest of the session, they may permit me to do so as a special case for certain purposes. I have been considering the matter ever since these friends left me, and have come to the conclusion that though no good purpose is likely to be served by my seeing you or attending the meeting of the Party but out of respect for you and the Party I should attend the Party meeting and explain my position

RADICAL DIFFERENCES.

Differences between us are too radical to be removed by any patch-up and it shall not be honourable on my part to accept a special permission of the Party to attend the rest of the session. If the Party were to grant me such a permission—which assumption is purely problematic—I feel that while I can remain a member of the Congress in spite of my differences with the majority of its Executive, I cannot remain a member of a Party from the whole executive, of which I differ so radically. It is true I gave my support to the Cawnpore Resolution. I did so with the best of motives in what I considered to be in the best interests of the country and the Congress then.

WHERE LALAJI DISAGREES.

But after an experience of the last eight months I have come to the conclusion that my hopes were not well founded. Firstly, the resolution was changed in one important particular, at least against my protest, in March last, thereby ceasing to be binding on me at all; (a) at Cawnpore I insisted on my amendment relating to the budget debate being accepted as a necessary condition of my supporting the resolution. The Party accepted this though reluctantly. But two months later, an amendment accepted at Cawnpore was again negatived by a lesser authority than the Congress. I voted against this change and questioned the jurisdiction of the All-India Congress Committee to do so. But I was over ruled. Still in interests of discipline I walked out along with the rest of the Party.

EXPECTATIONS OF THE WALK-OUT NOT REALISED.

Secondly, the ostensible object of that resolution so far as it related to the "walk-out" has failed to realise. No constructive work in the country was either undertaken or accomplished and the exceptions were so many that I was not in full agreement with you, either at Cawnpore or at Delhi. It was more than once forced upon me but in my desire to remain with you as long as possible, I brushed it aside until it has become quite clear that to continue as a member of the Party is neither fair to you nor to myself.

HERE IS THE RUB.

There are certain matters on which my differences with you are almost fundamental. The angle of vision with which we two look at the questions relating to the matters on which Hindus and the Muslims differ, is entirely different and often brings us into conflict. Slowly and gradually I have come to share the belief of many other Hindus that the Swaraj Party, as at present constituted, is distinctly harmful to the Hindus, not so much in the matter of their differences with the Muslims as it is intrinsically in matters between the Government and the Hindus. The "walk-out" has positively been more harmful to Hindus than to any other class or community. Assuming that Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly consisted of 40 to 50 members their "walk-out" has deprived only 5 or 6 Muslim constitutencies of the services of their representatives, while in the case of the Hindus it has deprived the latter of about 6 or 7 times that number. The result is that by the "Walk-out" of the Swarajists the elected Hindus are in much smaller minority in the Assembly than they otherwise would be, thereby rendering their representation in the Assembly entirely ineffective. There is a lot of business transacted in the Assembly which mainly affects the Hindus and does not so much affect other communities. The Hindu constituencies which returned us are thus deprived of the services of their representatives to a much larger extent than any other class or community has been.

LALAJI GIVES UP THE MASK.

I consider this to be a breach of faith with the constituencies and I cannot any longer be a party to such breach of faith. I know you cannot agree with me in that point of view. You say you came to the Assembly to wreck the Reforms and everything that it implied, although you have not acted in that spirit and have attended the Assembly for one purpose, at least even after the "walk-out." I, however, did not come to the Assembly with that object or on that principle nor did I stand for election on the Swaraj Party ticket. In the matter of Council work I made my position quite clear in the letter I wrote to the Secretary at the time of joining the Party.

Under the circumstances I feel that I am out of place in such a Party that explains the difference in the way we look at the agenda of the rest of the session. To my mind all resolutions relating to communal quarrels or communal proportions in the services are of national importance and all members of the Assembly should attend when they are considered whatever the result may be. Similarly in my judgment the proposed change in the Criminal Procedure Code is a serious matter deserving the consideration of all representatives of the people in the Assembly. It is an encroachment on the liberties of the people. I am mentioning these two points by way of illustration.

SABARMATI PACT—AN HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

In my judgment it was a mistake not to have confirmed the Sabarmati Pact. On the question of accepting offices, my views remain unchanged, but all the same I consider that the Sabarmati Pact was a very honourable settlement of differences between the two wings of the Congress and the failure to confirm it has been a disaster.

In the light of what has happened during the last eight months I consider that the decision of the Congress to run the elections in its own name and by its own agency was a mistake and sooner that mistake is rectified tho better for the country. My view is strengthened by a recent resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

AND STILL MORE DIFFERENCES.

I do not agree with the resolution of the Working Committee regarding the right of one community to block the legislation on matters on which three-fourths of its members in a particular legislature desire that there should be no legislation nor do I consider that the refusal of the Congress to concede the freedom of action in communal matters is right. Again, the honest truth is, that at present at least, I cannot think on Party lines. I am of opinion that the present crisis in our national life should be met by an effort of the most competent and most trustworthy of Indian Nationalists regardless of Party affiliations. I am conscious of practical difficulties that lie in the way of my scheme, being carried out. But I do not consider them to be insurmountable. Under the circumstance I am unable to work in the interests of the Party as such and give any support in the coming elections to mere Party candidates as against persons, who in my judgment, may be abler, more competent, and more reliable, from a political standpoint than mere Party candidates.

PARTING AS FRIENDS.

Taking all these things into consideration you will, I presume, agree with me that I should not remain in the Party. I do not presume to sit on judgment on the Party. They are acting with the best of motives, in what they consider to be the best interests of the country. I respect them for their views and I am anxious to maintain the friendliest possible relations with them. I value the privilege of your and their friendship, if you and they will allow me, inspite of our differences, the continuance of that privilege. This I think is only possible if I severe my connection with the Party. At this stage to accept a concession for attending the remaining sittings of the Assembly will neither be honourable nor dignified. Subject to these remarks I am and shall always be at your back and call for any service that I may be fit to render to you personally or to the Party or its members consistently with my principles. I hope we are parting in the best of spirits and as friends, in full recognition of fact that each is actuated by the best of motives in the action he is taking. I am grateful to the Party for personal consideration they have shown me from time to time for the reason of my past services.—A.P.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours most sincerely,
(Sd.) LAJPATRAI.

—A.P.

COAL STRIKE SITUATION

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED

SECRET MEETING AT DOWNING STREET

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Coal negotiations were resumed when four officials of the Miners' Federation met this afternoon Mr. Churchill, Sir A. Steel-Maitland and Mr. Lane Fox at 10, Downing Street. Utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the discussion which lasted for an hour and a half, but it appears that no immediate good results are likely and that no further meeting has been arranged. A full report of the meeting will be prepared as quickly as possible and be sent by a special courier to Mr. Baldwin who is on holiday at Aix-les-Bains.—Reuter.

MINERS SKIRMISH WITH POLICE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Violent disturbances have occurred in St. Helens coalfield in Lancashire. The mounted and foot police and 3,000 miners skirmished for six hours and three baton charges were made. There was much stone-throwing and numerous injuries occurred. Two press photographers were badly maimed and a camera was smashed.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A delegation of fourteen comprising two members of the Miners' Federation, Mrs. A. J Cook and several district agents and miners' wives is proceeding to Russia tomorrow at the invitation of the Russian miners who will cover the expenses. The object of the visit which is expected to last a month is to collect funds.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE.

FOUR DAYS' SECRET DELIBERATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Berlin.—The Anglo-Russian [illegible] has concluded its four days' [illegible]. The greatest secrecy has been [illegible] regards the deliberations [illegible] the meetings were prolonged [illegible] midnight every day, is regarded as showing that the differences on the question of uniting the Trade Union movement in Europe, have been in no way overcome. The result of the discussions embodied in the protocol for submission to the respective executives, will not be published. The five British delegates who left for London" by aeroplane, declined to see the pressmen.—Reuter.

GENEVA AND TANGIER QUESTION.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON SPANISH NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" in the course of a leader remarking on the Spanish note which has now been presented in London and Paris, says, that in addition to France there is no doubt that Britain is opposed to linking questions of Geneva and Tangier. The former is purely a matter for the Assembly of the League of Nations while Tangier is a question which is largely strategic pointing out to the defence of the empire based on a free passage through the Mediterranean including the unassailable position at Gibraltar.

The paper concludes by saying that any readjustment of that region must not prejudice our principal interest in it, and must satisfy in that connection both British and Dominion governments in whose joint system of defence western entrance to Mediterranean plays so vital a part.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE ON TANGIER.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Madrid.—Spain's attitude on Tangier is officially stated to be concerned with three aspects, territorial, maritime and local. As regards the first Spain could not complete the "civilising mission of an international character" begun in North Africa while Tangier remained the refuge of the rebels and an open door for contraband of war. As regards the second the collective interest of all the powers is to ensure neutrality of the Straits and as regards the third the International Regime has demonstrated that it is lacking in durability. The statement draws attention to the "natural connection of the Tangier problem with the question of Spain's position at Geneva" and urges the Nations concerned to examine the situation.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

NO REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—According to "Le Journal," as a result of recent conversations between Sir Cecil Hurst, M. Fromageot and Doctors Gaus, legal experts respectively of British, French and German Foreign offices, a possible solution of the question of the League Council has been proposed by which elections to non-permanent seats will be final, and the Assembly will not be entitled to revoke them until the three years' term has expired and also suggested that non-permanent members should be given the guarantee of re-election thus practically extending the mandate to six years.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND COMING ELECTIONS.

PUT NATIONAL BEFORE COMMUNAL LIFE.

MR. ACHARYA'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA. Aug. 27.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A. (Swarajist) has issued the following statement to press regarding the Congress and coming elections.

"I am shocked to find that even a leader of such high nationalist credentials as Lala Lajpat Rai should seriously urge that the Congress should, in view of the magnified communal tensions in the Punjab and the U. P., desist from setting up any nationalist Congress candidates at the coming elections. The boycott of elections by the National Congress in 1920 for even a far higher ideal than considerations of communal expediency now so keenly urged by Lalaji and others. was a blunder whose dire effects the country has not yet got over. Lalaji must surely know that communal passions like other vices, the more they are fed only grow the more.

POLITICAL SUICIDE.

It is strange that the old and tried Congressmen like Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should, at this juncture, ask the Congress to commit political suicide, for their suggestion means nothing more nor less. I appeal to them to get all their communal organisations to subordinate themselves to the National Congress so far as India's political struggle is concerned. This is the true dharma. The subordination of lower communal to the higher national life if indeed there arise any conflict between the two, which supposition of conflict again in our political struggle, let me repeat, appears to me to be grossly exaggerated. Even from the lower standpoint of practical expediency the suggestion comes too late as in most provinces the Congress has already set up the majority of its candidates, and it will be downright "adharma" now to cancel those nominations and give up the fight. Lalaji's pleading is quite like Arjuna's "prajnavada" on the field of "kurukshetra. The Congress soldier for national freedom, if he has any regard for dharma, cannot accept Lalaji's doubtless well-intentioned, but faint-hearted counsel.

REVISE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

I quite agree, however, with those who feel that the Congress programme should be carefully revised in the light of our experiences during the past five years, that it be so redrafted as to enable all true nationalists to come within the Congress fold and fight under the Congress banner. But this is an altogether different proposal, and has nothing to do with the suggestion that the Congress should give up contesting the coming elections.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

CONGRESSMEN AND COMMUNAL QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATURES

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Congress Working Committee discussed on the 25th the representations received from the Secretary, the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee and the Secretary, the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee asking that the resolution passed by the Working Committee at its meeting in Calcutta on 4th July last regarding the introduction of intercommunal measures or motions in the legislatures may be considered.

COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

The committee was of opinion that it was not advisable to reconsider it in the absence of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the mover of the resolution and other Mohammedan members of the Committee and resolved to adjourn the discussion on the matter till the 26th instant and in the meanwhile to wire to Messrs. Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Mohammed Ali and Dr. Ansari requesting them urgently to attend the meeting. The subject was again taken up yesterday and the replies of Maulana Mohammed Ali, Dr. Ansari and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad expressing their inability to attend were read.

In view of the fact that considerable misapprehension prevails as to the true meaning and scope of the resolution of the Working Committee passed on 4th July last at Calcutta, the members present were of opinion that it was necessary and desirable to elucidate and supplement the resolution passed, and for this purpose it was resolved that a very early meeting of the Working Committee be called and all members be particularly requested to attend.—A.P.

PERSIAN CABINET.

PREMIER'S THIRD RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Teheran.—The condition of the Cabinet appears to be critical. The Premier has submitted his resignation to the Shah for the third time owing to his commanding no majority in the Mejliss.—Reuter.

UNITED INDIAN BAR.

ASSEMBLY PASSES THE BILL.

MALAVIYA'S PROSECUTION & INDIAN GOVT.

NO SANCTION ASKED.

CHANGES IN SUCCESSION ACT.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Bar Councils Bill as amended yesterday was passed to-day amidst cheers. Sir Alexander Muddiman emphasised that the success of the measure would depend on the absence of trade union jealousy or faction in those who would man the Councils.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to undertake the final reading of the Bar Councils Bill. Two dozen questions were answered.

Mr. Roy asked as to when necessary parliasanction of the Government of India was obtained either formally or informally to the issue of the ban on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's projected visit to Calcutta early this month.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied in the negative.

Mr. Roy asked to when necessary parliamentary legislation was expected in connection with the scheme of Indian navy.

Mr. Burdon said he was expecting a communication on the subject any day. As regards further enquiry regarding the legislation in India Mr. Burdon said they must wait till a parliamentary legislation was brought in. They have, however, the matter in the frame.

After questions the speeches on the third reading of the Bar Councils Bill as amended were delivered.

A MEMBER GOES ASTRAY.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed in an amusing speech referred to the opinions of the British Indian Association, the European Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which he contended were all against the Bill. If the Bengal Ryots' Association was consulted they would surely express themselves against the Bill. The Bill lowered the status of the Barristers. Mr. Ahmed continued to speak in somewhat irrelevant strain when the members one by one walked out of the Chamber. At one stage there was no quorum and the President gave a warning to Mr. Ahmed to bring his remarks to a close if he did not want to lose the quorum. But Mr. Ahmed continued in the same strain when the President cut him short by calling on Sir Hari Singh Gour.

Sir Hari Singh Gour regretted that the journey to England had been [illegible] Mr. Rangachariar whose mental vision [illegible] not changed. The rules of English Bar Council were different from the rules of the Indian Bar Council. Sir Hari Singh therefore suggested an improvement along English lines. He spoke of the high traditions of the English Bar and asked the Assembly not to destroy the individuality of the members of the English Bar in India, while they attempted to take away their seniority.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishondas thought that the Bill was overdue.

NOT MUCH ENAMOURED OF GOWN AND HOOD.

Mr. K. C. Neogy did not think it necessary to reply to the remarkable speech of Mr. Kabiruddin, remarkable as showing the breadth of vision which a visit to England gave and a speech which a member of English Bar alone was capable of making. (Laughter). As for the gown and dress he (Mr. Neogy) was not at all anxious to don the robes on which Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed had shed lustre and on which he claimed his trade mark (loud laughter). Did the members of the English Bar consider themselves as the steel frame of the legal profession entitled to certain privileges and rights, merely because they had visited the land of the rulers? The Vakils' Association in Calcutta considered the Bill too inadequate and from that point of view he could not agree to its passage.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supporting the passage of the Bill hoped that with the working of the measure the distinctions which hitherto existed between the Vakils and Barristers would go and the best traditions of the English Bar would be introduced in India and that the standard of legal education raised and even better looked after.

GUARD AGAINST TRADE UNION JEALOUSY.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in winding up the debate regretted that Mr. Neogy had expressed his opposition to the Bill only at the third reading stage. If he had told him at the second reading that the Calcutta Association was opposed to the Bill the speaker would have then asked the House to delete reference to the Calcutta High Court. However the success of the measure was largely due to the fact that it had been in the hands of Mr Rangachariar who was wise enough to realise that if they wanted reforms which would affect others then they must proceed warily and cautiously and by securing the compromise necessary. This Bill was an attempt in the direction of the creation of a united Indian Bar. The success of that measure would depend on those who would work it in the Bar Councils in the various provinces. There was no doubt that if the Bill should succeed it must be worked by men of goodwill on both sides. If the Bar Councils succeeded in creating a solid body of best professional opinion it would not only contribute to the reputation of their profession but to a better administration of justice. (Hear, hear). If on the other hand the Bar Councils were to be manned by persons who were led away by Trade Union jealousy or by factious spirit then they would develop discord and confusion. It would rest with the leading Barristers and leading Vakils in each province to work together to bring the profession into a harmonious whole and thereby enable the possibility of a further advance (applause).

THE BILL PASSES.

Mr. Neogy explained that his points of objection were contained in his speech on the second reading and he presumed that his amendments would be acceptable. The Bill as amended was then passed amidst cheers.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

Sir Walter Willson then moved that the Bill of Sir Arthur Froom amending Section 33 of the Indian Succession Act 1925 as passed by the Council of State be tawen into consideration by the Assembly. Sir Walter Willson declared that this Bill had been circulated and had been examined by a Joint Committee and was passed by the Council of State without opposition. It applied only to Europeans and Anlo-Indians.

Dr. Datta on behalf of the Christian community uttered a word of caution that though when the Bill was originally introduced it hit mostly the Christian community, no representative of this community was put on the Select Committee. However the Bill as presented now before the House was an improved measure. However he supported the Bill with the reservation that Section 33 of the Act would continue to apply to children or grand-children of a male person who at his death was an Indian Christian.

The Bill was taken into consideration and the Assembly passed without discussion the formal amendment moved by the Home Member and the amendment moved by Dr. Datta on the above lines.

The Bill was then passed and the House adjourned till Tuesday next.—A.P.

BAR COUNCILS BILL.

DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

[illegible]cil Bill as it emerged from [illegible]mmittee next came up for con- Sir Alexander Muddiman in [illegible]g the provisions of the Bill pointed out the important changes by the Select Committee and emphasised that there had not been any departure from the original Bill except in case of sections dealing with the seniority and right of preaudience.

Sir Harisingh Gour moved that the Bill be circulated for eliciting further opinions thereon. He said there was a large class of barristers and advocates both European and Indian whose rights were directly affected by the change made in Section 8. This change constituted a departure completely altering the scope and scheme of the Bill. Under the change proposed in the case of a barrister of twenty or even thirty years standing wishing to practice in a High Court and getting himself enrolled his seniority would be counted from the date of his enrollment and not from the date he was called to the bar. It therefore established an artificial rule of seniority which was a departure from the English practice.

GIVE THEM A HEARING BEFORE ASSASSINATION.

Frankly speaking he was anxious that the English Bar should preserve its individuality. There were no less than seven members of the Select Committee who had appended their minutes of dissent (Mr. Rangachariar: Only on minor points) and there were 28 amendments to the Bill. If the vakil members in the House wanted to assassinate the class of barristers and deprive them of their rights and privileges which they had enjoyed for several decades then it was only due to them that they must be given a hearing.

Mr. Rajnarain, Barrister-at-Law, Delhi, supporting recirculation said that the first principle of law was that they should not interfere in the existing and vested rights of any profession.

MR. RANGACHARIAR HITS BACK.

Mr. Rangachariar regretted that Sir Hari Singh Gour with all the experience at the Bar had not learnt the lesson of being accurate in the statement of facts. Sir Hari Singh had sought it to appear that it was for the first time in the Select Committee that a distinction between Vakils and Barristers was being attempted to be removed. That was not so. The whole genesis of the origin of the Bar Committee was that discrimination should be removed. This was evident from the speeches made on Munshi Iswar Saran's resolution in the first Assembly

(Continued on next Page.)

CHARGES AGAINST MILLOWNERS.

FAVOURITISM & LACK OF TRAINING FACILITIES.

WHY INDUSTRY DOES NOT THRIVE

TARIFF BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

The Indian Tariff Board having finished with the examination of the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association, who were the most important witnesses in Bombay, proceeded to examine other witnesses on Friday. In the course of the day four witnesses gave their oral and written evidence as interested in the textile industry. Mr. G. N. K. Iyer who had worked in Ahmedabad as well as Bombay mills detailed his experience in which he blamed some of the Ahmedabad mill-owners for doing underhand business in turning out inferior quality of cloth than originally ordered and not encouraging cultured youths in preference to their own friends and relatives on high posts in the mills Mr. A. H. Manek, a piecegoods salesman, giving evidence as an investor, condemned the exchange policy of the Government which reduced the purchasing power of the poor ryots to seven and a half annas a rupee while Mr. B. N. Karanjia a silk merchant and cotton exporter drew a graphic picture of the life of Japanese mills where the operatives were treated sympathetically and patriotically to turn out better output. The last witness was Mr. C. M. Gupta who spoke from observation on the textile industry as a student.

On Friday morning, the first witness examined by the Indian Tariff Board was Mr. G. N. K. Iyer of Victoria Mill, Bombay.

Mr. Iyer said his experience in the mill industry extended over 15 years. He was at Madras, Bombay, Burma and Ahmedabad. Witness was in charge of a mill of Ahmedabad of Spinning Department. His pay was Rs. 450 p.m. Witness stated in Indian states mills were working for 12 hours a day. In Baroda he had seen mills working for 14 hours and also for 16 hours a day. In fact, the Factory Act was not so strictly enforced in Indian States as it was done in British India. The price of cloth, he said, was 200 per cent. less than during 1922. Witness deplored the ignorance of millowners, and their practice of allowing inexperienced men to succeed them. He also complained of the unnecessary interference, want of appreciation of technical education, one man control over the board of directors the appointments of favourites and relations on responsible posts and want of confidence in responsible officers, specially in Ahmedabad and up-country mills.

Witness mentioned some of the causes which hampered the progress of the up-country mill industry, viz., long hours, tinkering with machinery, waste of energy of workmen, greediness for production, incompetent labour, and deceiving of customers.

Replying to Raja Harkishen Kaul, witness said the real manager in Ahmedabad mills was the managing agent and not the manager of the post who was generally a weaver or spinner for the purpose.

Asked by Mr. Muzumdar, witness said the Ahmedabad mills were making profits because the cost of labour was cheap.

Questioned by the chairman whether he knew the Factory Act when he was working at Kalol in Baroda State where the mills worked longer hours without holidays, witness replied he did not know the Factory Act.

Q. As a responsible officer you ought to know the Factory Act. All spinning and weaving masters and engineers are supposed to know the Factory Act.

A. I don't know the Factory Act All that I know is mills were working long hours and closing about twice a month on full moons days—or festivals.

Replying to Mr. Mujumdar, witness said he did not know about costing or quality of cloth.

DECEIVING CUSTOMERS.

Asked by the chairman to explain as to how customers were deceived in Ahmedabad, witness said if a merchant were to give an order for 32s. counts the millowners would ask the manager to prepare 30s. counts and pass as 32s.

Q.:—Why do you say in your statement to give up using foreign yarn?

A.—To encourage our own industry.

Q.—Are you prepared to give up European goods?

A.:Yes, if our industries are all right.

Further examined by the Chairman witness said that before starting a concern the agents made a contract with the board of directors in regard to their commission and in some cases the commission was based on profits, while in others on sales. It was also common among mill agents, he said, to use the resources of one concern for another.

NEED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Referring to technical education, witness suggested that more technical educational institutions were necessary in India. He deplored the present system of recruitment of teachers for technical education, who were just raw from the Institute without any experience in the mill. The result was that he students trained by such raw teachers did not get work in the mills when they left the institute.

BONUS SYSTEM.

He advocated bonus system among operatives to ensure regular attendance, and introduction of an act to restrict dividends to shareholders.

Referring to the latter suggestion, the Chairman remarked, that he doubted, if the millowners would relish the suggestion, especially in view of what they had said about the condition of the mills during the past three days.

A SALESMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. H. Manek, a piece-goods salesman, then gave evidence as an investor. The Chairman asked witness to which firm he belonged. (Witness was disinclined to answer the question and said he would like to give evidence only as an investor.

The Chairman remarked that there were a large number of investors who would like to give evidence as such. The board would like to know if the witness was in a position to give valuable evidence by personal experience.

Witness:—It would not be fair for me to give evidence on behalf of Manchester piecegoods trade.

CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION

In the course of his statement witness said:—

The causes of the present depression are temporary, being due in my opinion greatly to Japanese competition, and also to Government's Currency and Exchange policy. If there were serious permanent defects, they would adversely affect sales at all times or more often than has been the case for the last three years. In my opinion, Currency and Exchange policy of the Indian Government has reduced very considerably the purchasing power of Indian agriculturists, and the Japanese competition has intensified the depression. I think that these two causes if removed as far as practicable, may enable the Mill industry to pay its way even in times of unfavourable or less favourable monsoons, as was the case in previous years. World factors would not affect the Cotton Mill Industry alone or to a greater extent than other Indian industries.

Italy and Holland have been supplying India with a kind of fancy trouserings, checks, shawls, and cotton blankets etc., and also coloured yarn (Turkey red), etc., for some years even before the War, but they have not been serious competitors of our Mills, and their price has never been so unfair or competitive as to oblige us to take any notice of them and they never depressed and cut out Indian Mills' trade. Except for the competition from Japan, other countries' cloths have not had an effect on the prices of mill-cloth. The Government's exchange and currency has the effect of reducing the amount of sales but the depression caused in prices is entirely due in my opinion to Japanese competition.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

[illegible] two business-men can agree as to what is really "reasonable efficiency and economy." The Japanese claimed or somebody claimed on their behalf that their Mill-owners were more efficient than the Bombay Mill-owners, and I say that the Cotton industry of Manchester and their methods of sale and sale-policy is a model that can be emulated with advantage, and I am of opinion that as regards co-operative organization the Germans cannot be beaten. The "measure of efficiency and economy" will therefore always be an abstract thing. Unless there are negligent and dishonest persons in charge of an industry or business, I think with some rare exceptions, which happen in all trades and in all Countries, our Mill Industry can be taken as satisfying the criterion of "The British Safe-guarding of Industries Act," and perhaps we cannot improve on the personnel but the industry can be safeguarded as to proper management and control by modifying and making more stringent penalty clauses in the Indian Companies' Act. We hear complaints about the Jute Mills also as to the speculative purchase of raw materials, etc., anonymously and we shall always have such complaints, but I am satisfied with the dividends paid. My contention is that human organisations cannot be quite perfect, and we must do the best we can with the material, skill, etc. available in this country.

THE "MANAGING AGENCY" SYSTEM.

There is considerable senseless agitation here and more at Calcutta about the "Managing Agency" system. I would not have invested a penny in any other system, viz., that of a competent manager being given the power that the Firm of managing agents have. A respectable and honest firm of Managing Agents is a better security for honest and efficient management than the "Manager" system advocated. The shareholders or Investors have and can have a better power of control or revision of the managing agents work or review the same in greater detail annually by amending the "Indian Companies' Act," but I think nothing can beat in this country the system of managing agents with a powerful and technically suitable Board of Directors. The Jute, Cotton and other large industries have to arrange finance for working expenses, raw material, etc., which runs into large figures. In times of money stringency as at present when Banks do not give loans as freely as in good-sale-

(Continued on next page.)

UNITED INDIAN BAR.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

both on non-official and the official sides. The main question put to the Bar Committee was the removal of distinctions enforced by the statute or practice between Barristers and Vakils. The Committee unanimously recommended the removal and the recommendations of the Committee had been accepted by the Government of India. The Calcutta High Court which was stronghold of prejudice in favour of Barristers had even modified its own rules removing the distinction. The recommendations of the Committee had been before local Governments, High Courts and Bar libraries three times and yet Sir Hari Singh Gour came forward here with the statement that for the first time the Select Committee removed the distinction. Public opinion having been thrice collected where was the necessity of again circulating the Bill except that the object of Sir Hari Singh Gour was to shelve the Bill.

Mr. Roffey supported recirculation.

AN UNJUST DISTINCTION.

Dr. Datta, who was member of the Lytton Committee on Indian students in England quoted extracts from the evidence of certain witnesses to show that it was a totally wrong training that he got in England. No doubt there was such a thing as tradition in the English Bar but so far as legal education was concerned it could be obtained in India. Moreover the going of Indian students abroad was an economic drain to India. The distinction between Vakil and Barrister was unjust and must be done with at once.

A BAD COUNSEL.

Mr. K. C. Neogy (Vakil) in opposing recirculation criticised the arguments of Sir Hari Sigh Gour as those of a barrister who had either been very badly briefed or had no time to study the case. If really the traditions of the English bar were so high and so pure as were claimed then Sir Hari Singh had not enhanced them by his speech.

Mr. Kabiruddin:—Is this Vakil Raj? (laughter).

Mr. Jinnah in supporting the recirculation explained the dual system that obtains in Bombay and Calcutta and quoted the view of the Bengal Government that clause 9 if applied would cause a great deal of friction and confusion and raise also practical difficulties. It would be better to have the opinions of Bombay and the Calcutta High Courts on the clauses where alterations had been made by the committee.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer supplemented the remarks of Dr. Datta by quoting extracts from certain reports which discouraged training in England.

Mr. Rama Iyengar opposed the postponement.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub thought that the Bill was a step in the right direction and twitted Sir Hari Singh Gour or seeking to maintain the odious distinctions between Vakils and Barristers while he was attempting to establish a supreme court in India.

NOT A BITTER PILL.

Mr. Baptista did not regard the Bill as a bitter pill for the Barristers. On the other hand, he regarded it as a cup that cheers but does not inebriate. It was a cheerful prospect to do away with the distinction which was based neither on grounds of culture nor of achievements or attainments. The sooner the dividing wall was done away with the better. But his loyalty to the High Courts made him feel that the reference of the clauses concerned to the High Courts was essential.

Sir Alexander Muddiman asked the Assembly to realise that if the Bill was not passed now then the Government would have to reintroduce the Bill in the new Assembly. The Bill embodied moderate opinion. The objection was only in regard to the clauses dealing with seniority and the right of pre-audience regarding which the opinions of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts would be welcome. At the same time he did not want the fruits of so many years' labours to be wasted. He therefore was prepared to delete the two new clauses for reference and bring in an amended Bill whenever possible and now allow the Bill to be passed with the exception of those two clauses.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's motion for recirculation was lost and the Bill was then considered clause by clause.

MR. NEOGY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved for deletion from clause three relating to composition of Bar Councils that portion which stated that not less than one-half of the persons who would constitute the elected portion of the Calcutta and Bombay Bar Councils should be Barristers of England or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. His object was that the proportion should be the same as would be in case of Councils of other High Courts.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed Mr. Neogy's amendment which was lost.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer then moved that the proportion of elected members to be Barristers should be such as might be fixed by the High Courts (of Bombay or Calcutta). Sir Alexander Muddiman accepted the amendment which was carried.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad moved that Barristers to be elected on the Calcutta and Bombay Bar Councils should be elected Barristers themselves.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed this amendment which he thought attempted to introduce as it were communal representation. The amendment was lost.

AND YET MORE AMENDMENT.

When clause eight relating to the enrolment of Advocates came up, Sir Hari Singh formally moved for the deletion of subclauses three and four which ran as follows:—(3) Entries in the roll shall be made in order of seniority and seniority of each Advocate shall be determined by the date of his admission to be an Advocate or in the case of a person referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) by the date of his admission to be an Advocate, vakil or pleader as the case may be of the High Court. (4) Subject to any special orders which the High Court may think fit to make in individual cases the respective rights of pre-audience of Advocates of the High Court shall be determined by seniority provided that the Advocate-General shall have pre-audience over all other Advocates and King's Counsels shall have pre-audience over all Advocates except the Advocate-General. He moved for deletion of these two sub-clauses in accordance with the suggestion of the Home Member so that they might be circulated for opinion and an amending Bill brought forward if the opinion was favourable.

Sir Alexander promised to circulate the sub-clauses. The deletion was agreed to.

Mr. Neogy then moved an amendment to the clause relating to the rules for the admission of Advocates to the Bar Councils. The object of the amendment was to delete sub-clause four which stated that nothing in the rules to be framed by the Calcutta or Bombay Bar Councils should affect the powers of the two High Courts to prescribe qualifications of persons who practise on the original side. Mr. Neogy objected to legislative restrictions being imposed in the case of Calcutta or Bombay Bar Councils. Mr. Das, the Law Member, opposed the amendment of Mr. Neogy on behalf of Government. The amendment was lost.

Thereupon Mr. Rangachari by an amendment sought to restrict the period of time by 1st January, 1935, within which the powers of High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay should not be limited regarding the prescription of qualifications for persons practising on the original side. Sir Alexander Muddiman promised to consider this question after the Bill was passed. The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad moved the amendment that vakils, pleaders, advocates and barristers must wear their respective prescribed robes. Mr. Ahmad caused considerable amusement by the imitation of barrister robes by some vakils who were not entitled to them. The President was at one stage constrained to ask Mr. Ahmad to be dignified in his language. The amendment was lost. Other clauses were passed without an amendment. The Bill as amended that is with the deletion of two sub-clauses relating to seniority and the right of pre-audience was then about to be passed. Sir Alexander Muddiman suggested that if some members wanted to speak to-morrow on the Bill as amended he would not now move that the Bill be passed.

The speeches for the third reading were then reserved [illegible] to-morrow.

The Assembly [illegible]en adjourned.—A. P.

SIR [illegible]HOTTAMDAS' [illegible]ESSION.

SWARA[illegible] ONLY CHECK TO B[illegible] AUTOCRACY

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Sir [illegible]s Thakurdas made a most stri[illegible]which speaking on the last sta[illegible]nflammatory Writings Confisca tio[illegible] the Assembly to-day. The speech is [illegible] talked among the members of the H[illegible] Sir Purshottamdas said, "Sir, I did [illegible]ntervene in this debate till now, but I feel that on the third reading, there is a very important lesson which the country has to draw from the proceedings of this at this session.

Sir in 1924, when the first session of this Assembly started in Delhi my Swarajist friends who were in large numbers felt that they could practically control the proceedings of the Assembly, and they went to the extreme in some cases, as would appear even to them now, and took certain steps, which some of us in this House did not approve of. Throwing out of the Budget and their other tactics, as they were called, which they employed, were opposed by the members who felt that they ought to stand by the Government when extreme measures for which neither country nor the Assembly were ready, were used by my Swarajist friends. We are now, Sir, at the end of the life of this Assembly.

DAWNING OF TRUTH.

A good deal of water has flown underneath the bridge during these six months. But the one outstanding lesson which strikes me as a humble member of this House is that the weaker the Swaraj Party got weakening the popular side in this House, the stronger and firmer has been the hand of Government in whatever measure they bring forward before this Assembly. The Home Member, Sir, has admitted that various appeals made to the Government Benches in this debate have come from quarters, the sincerity, loyalty and level-headedness of which are above suspicion. Now, Sir, what has he done. He has stood fast. The reason that he gave for rejecting the last amendment was that the Bill as drafted by the Government can do no harm. As a layman I was surprised to find such ground being put forward by a lawyer of the eminence of Sir Alexander Muddiman. Sir, there can be many laws put on the Statute Book, which may do no harm, but do Government put them on the Statute Book for that reason?

GOVERNMENT'S DEFIANCE.

But, Sir, it is the weakness of non-official element in this House that has helped the Government to put this measure through, without paying heed to the suggestions from this side. What has the Government done to show the slightest consideration not to the demands but to the appeals from the various members on this side, which were couched in words which very few could have turned down? After all what did they want. Sir, my Hon. friend, the Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and Sir Hari Singh Gour and others who spoke on various amendments including my friend Mr. Jinnah said that if the Government thought this measure is necessary, they did not propose to question it. By all means put it on the Statute Book, under the special circumstances which the Government consider have necessitated this measure. But they hoped and, we all hope, that special circumstances which necessitate this measure will disappear shortly. But if at the end of say, two years the Government find that this measure needed to be renewed, has any reason been advanced to justify the apprehension that the Assembly will not give it the best consideration?

THE WAY OF BUREAUCRACY.

Well, the Home Member welcomed all suggestions made, patted the Hon. Members on their backs. He gave them very good certificates for being level-headed and sincere, but he stood fast and added that the Government did not propose to budge an inch from the position they had taken up.

To my Hon. friends, the Muslims I would only point this out. They have their reasons, Sir, for pressing that this measure should be put on the Statute Book. I may not disagree with them, if I understood my Hon. friends, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai. Even they did not propose to reject this measure."

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—"I must really appeal to the Hon. Member through you, Sir, not to make suggestions about other communities. I don't mind what he says about me but I do beg of him not to stir up feelings of that sort."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas:—"I can assure Hon. Member that I can very well take care of that aspect of the matter and although I always welcome any suggestion from him, I can assure him that I should not have fallen into the trap from which he proposes to guard me. Well, Sir, what did those two Hindu members of mine do? Even they accepted the principle of the Bill but said let us take it into the Select Committee. If in the Select Committee Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or Lala Lajpat Rai had taken up the attitude that the Bill was not necessary, it may have then been for my Muslim friends here, to say that they disagreed with any non-official section of this House. I don't wish, Sir, in fact those in this House, who know me, will perhaps admit that I would be the last person to strike any discordant note by dwelling on this question of communal differences. If there is anybody in this House to whom these communal differences and outbursts would make hang their heads down, Sir, I happen to be one of them. And I have not said a word during the last three years on that question, because I am convinced that it is not legislation, it is not by discussion on the floor of this House that these differences are going to be settled.

THE BLUNT TRUTH OF IT.

The only lesson that I think this debate has, is this that the Government will not give any consideration to popular side, if they find that the popular side are weak in numbers. I cannot help making that statement on the floor of the House and I am very sorry, Sir, that I have to make it. But elections are coming on shortly. The Home Member and others who smile do not realise that I am to seek re-election from an electorate where communal differences play any part at all. The smile, therefore, is premature. I am speaking, Sir, in all gravity and in all seriousness. I don't want the Hon. Members to make light of it. If they will please bear with me for a moment.

RETURN SELF-RESPECTING MEN.

Elections are on, Sir, are coming very soon, the country has a sure lesson to take from the debate of to-day and send in either the Swarajists or Responsive Co-operators, send in a Moderate or anybody you like. But, for heaven's sake, let the country send in people with a sense of self-respect, people who will sink their differences or settle them between themselves. Let us not be at the mercy of the Government. That, Sir, is a lesson of the debate and I feel that it would not be fair to myself or to those whom I represent, if I did not mark out this lesson which has to be learned. The Bill, therefore, may go through the course which the Home Member has chalked out for it, for he has got numbers behind him."

A SIMLA DINNER.

VICEROY AND SWARAJIST AT THE SAME TABLE

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

There was a private dinner given last night at his residence by Sir B. N. Mitra. Leading non-official members of the Assembly were invited to the dinner and Lord and Lady Irwin were the distinguished guests. The dinner being private, invitations were sent through personal letters. Besides Lord and Lady Irwin those present included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Mohamed Shafee, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Patel, Mr. Chetty, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Das, Mr. and Mrs. Gupta and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. —A.P.

SHANGHAI MILL STRIKE.

TWO MORE MILLS AFFECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Shanghai.—The workers of two more local cotton mills belonging to the Naigai Wata Kaisha have struck. The Ewo and Nikka strikes have not yet been settled.—Reuter.

PANGALOS IN CRETE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Athens.—General Pangalos has been transferred from the Island of Aegina to Crete where he is detained in Izzedin prison.—Reuter.

NEW GREEK CABINET FORMED

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Athens.—In accordance with the decision of the party leaders to form a Cabinet of Service consisting of civilians under the leadership of Gen. Kondylis as the head of the National Democratic Party, Gen. Kondylis has formed a Cabinet in which he himself is the Minister of War and Marine, Prof. Petmezas, Minister of Interior and Justice, Agnyropoulos, formerly Minister at Angora, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Triandafilopoulos, Minister of Communications, Dr. Papas, who is a distinguished Surgeon, Minister of Public Instruction, Drossepoulos, co-Governor of the National Bank of Greece, Minister of Finance, and Nakos, who is a lawyer, Minister of Agriculture.—Reuter.

Communications have now been restored on all land lines between Calcutta and Rangoon and telegraph traffic is no longer subject to delay.—A.P.

L[illegible] H[illegible] HANGED.

[illegible] OF SMYRNA [illegible]OTTERS.

R[illegible] [illegible]EY AND RAHMI BANISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Constantinople.—Four persons wh were sentenced to death were executed at midnight in the prison yard at Angora. Five other members of the Committee of Union and Progress including Reouf Bey and Rahmi Bey have been sentenced to perpetual banishment. All others have been acquitted.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON KEMALS' LIFE.

EX-MINISTERS TO BE EXECUTED

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Constantinople.—A despatch from Angora states that Djavid Bey, Nazim Bey, Nail Bey and Hilmi Bey have been sentenced to death and will be executed in one week's time.—Reuter.

NO SERIOUS OPPOSITION.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFIDENCE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Berlin.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag received Dr. Stresemann's report on the foreign political situation and learned that the Foreign Minister is on the whole confident that the difficulties regarding Germany's entrance into the League of Nations will eventually be removed. He does not expect serious opposition by Spain which he considers to be fully occupied with the Tangier problem, in which Germany is not interested. Dr. Stresemann pointed out that Lord Cecil's plan may still be taken as the basis for negotiations by the Committee, which approved Government's attitude and finally rejected the Communist motion demanding withdrawal of Germany's application to enter the League.—Reuter.

JAPAN & AMERICAN PROPAGANDISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Mr. George Bronson Rea, an American journalist, editor and proprietor of 'Far Eastern Review', Shanghai, Japan has found a good propagandist but I am afraid his advice is misdirected. Instead of lecturing to the Indians about their duties towards Japan, he would probably employ his time better and with greater success if he would persuade his own countrymen, the Americans, to loosen their noose round Japan. For only if America would soften down in its attitude towards Japan, Japan will have in America "adequate resources to feed her growing population", and she will not need to worry India or about India.

It is not the attitude of the Bombay millowners towards the question of Japanese competition that would lead to trouble; on the contrary, it is Japan's callous treatment of its labourers and its persistent and obstinate disregard of the International Conventions re.hours of work in factories and the working conditions and hours of its women workers that create trouble for the Indian labour. If Japan can take a broad international point of view which Mr. Rea wants India to take, then surely Japan, if not in the interests of its own labourers, at least in the interests of Indian labourers, should make internal reforms in regard to the conditions of work.

As regards untouchability, the national conscience has awakened in this country and the question is very much easier to solve to-day than it was, say, fifteen years ago. It is easy for Mr. Rea to say that the British Government could stop untouchability but he does not suggest how. I certainly agree with him that the British Government is indirectly to blame in as much as they refuse to provide ample funds for education but having said that, I should like to add that untouchability cannot be stopped by legislation. Will Mr. Rea permit me to ask him, if India is the only country where the evil of untouchability exists "Put your own house in order". What about the treatment of Negroes in America? When Mr. Rea talks about untouchability in India, why is he forgetting that negroes in America cannot go to the same hotels and restaurants as the Americans, that negroes cannot live in the same locality as the Americans. I certainly do not want to make any excuses for this most cruel and unjust superstition, viz., untouchability, which the best minds of the country are fighting to get rid of but I cannot at the same time let, without a word of protest, propagandists from foreign countries pose as our superiors and lecture to us in a patronising way.

Lastly, Mr. Rea says that the Americans have no interests in China except their missionary activities. And who does not know of the great mischief done in China by the activities of these American missionaries?—Yours, etc.

KANJI DWARKADAS.

The Responsive Co-operation Party have opened a centre of work at Mandvi near Dr. G. P. Bhide's Modern Clinic Dispensary (Opposite the Central Bank, Mandvi Branch).

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CHARGES AGAINST MILLOWNERS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

times, it was this system that has stood the strain. There is always greater security in Firms than in individuals and I do not think any case is made out for a change. There may be bad managing agents and the only remedy is to have some power through the Act for Investors to change them in cases of proved neglect, speculation or incompetence.

PURCHASING CAPACITY OF THE RUPEE.

Examined by the Chairman witness said the purchasing capacity of a rupee was seven and a half annas which affected the economic condition of the ryot. This was due to various factors such as exchange policof the Government, purchasing value policy of the Government, purchasing value of a rupee which was ten annas, and other duties, etc.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao, witness said the ryots were getting less for the produce than they used to get before

Asked whether he agreed that the rise in exchange was due to rise in prices, witness said he did not think ryots got special benefit by the rise of the price, especially as they lost considerably much by the exchange policy of the Government.

Witness continuing said the reason why after a series of successful monsoons the ryots were not able to buy Manchester goods in the same proportion as before was due to the exchange policy in which they got very much less than they used to do before.

Chairman:—Why then the ryots purchase Japanese goods?

Witness:—Because the Japanese exchange policy was favourable and besides Japanese goods were cheaper.

To Mr. Subba Rao witness admitted that in the total consumption of cloth, home made cloth had taken the place of foreign cloth. But he regretted this incident because as the population increased and monsoons were favourable people were expected to do better business with foreign countries than they used to do before.

NEED OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS

Replying to Mr. Muzumdar, witness said Italy was supplying better trouserings cloth than manufactured in India. He suggested a technical experts on the board of directors of the mill industry. There were 300 mills in India and he thought it would not be difficult to get 300 technical experts. He also suggested for the future to enact an act to safeguard Indian industries from ruin. As it was at present, it was open to any foreign nation to cut down prices and ruin Indian industries.

The next witness was Mr. B. N. Karanjia of Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia Ld. Witness spoke in his private capacity and not as president of the Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association. His firm exported cotton bales to the extent of five to six thousand every year. He had visited 20 silk mills and 30 cotton mills.

MILL INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

He then asked the board to inquire from the mill-owners the cost of production per pound of cotton. He also complained that as exporter of Indian cotton his experience was that Japan bought Indian cotton at cheaper rate in Japan than the Japanese merchant bought in Bombay. It might be, he said, that the Japanese people wanted to buy through their merchants than Indians. The Japanese had their own insurance companies and did not give business to foreign companies. It import duty was increased by 13 per cent. on Japanese goods, he was afraid, Japan would not buy Indian cotton. Japan was sending its steamers to Karachi now to save expenses. The Japanese people were also experts in mixing cotton which was as good as mercerised cotton of Manchester and Lancashire. The Japanese too had a better system of handling the profits.

EXPERT TRAINING OF THE JAPANESE.

He thought the reason why Japanese mills were working double shifts was they had enormous markets, they had their own steamers and sent their representatives all over the world to open new markets.

Replying to the Chairman witness said Government should train Indians to be expert in the mill industry. In Japan, the Government sent College boys to England Germany and America to be experts in technical industries Even coolies and rickshaw men were trained and educated by the Japanese Government. The rate of electric current was almost half to what was in Bombay. He therefore suggested the appointment of a managing director on the board of directors who was an expert in mill industry.

He then pointed out to the Chairman that in Bombay many mills were over capitalised which was not so in Japan.

Asked to give some instances of over capitalised mills, witness cited the E. D. Sassoon, Bombay United Birla and Bharucha Mills.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITS TO JAPANESE MILLS.

Giving his impressions of his visits to Japanese mills in Osaka, witness said young boys and girls ran from one end to the other of the spindles working with energy and alacrity while in Bombay mills he had seen operatives working in a lazy and happy-go-lucky way. The Japanese had, however, patriotic feeling and they talked with the humblest workers very sympathetically and would take away the operatives for occasional excursions. The boys and girls were also provided with dormitories which were not cells as described in India but open and airy places where wholesome food was also provided. The operatives therefore worked with zeal and energy and patriotic feeling thinking that the loss of their masters was the loss of Japan.

Replying to Raja Harkishan Kaul, witness said he was not satisfied with the present Indian labour.

To Mr. Muzumdar witness said forward transactions in mill shares should be stopped by legislation. In Bombay witness said they speculated blindly.

The fourth witness was Mr. C. M. Gupta who said he was a teacher in St. John's College, Agra and was a student in America and had some occasion to study in certain mills at Manchester and Liverpool

In the course of his statement he said:

There is absolutely no doubt that the purchasing power of the Ryot has gone down since after the war but that does not affect the Industry so much because on the other hand we find a decided increase in the sale of Japan made goods.

The bulk of the consumers make up the poor class of people who really do not earn enough to make any savings to go in for gold or silver and when the question wearing clothes in India is a bare necessity they have got to get it wherever they can get it. If not Indian made then from someone else who could give them better and cheaper.

There is absolutely no doubt that the mills are not being run under the most ideal conditions but certainly the management is on the whole far better than what it was when the Industry was in its booms and hence this factor is not the immediate cause in the depression of the Indian Textile Industry.

The Committee then adjourned to 10-30 a.m. to-day when Prof. M. J. Antia, and Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will be examined.

REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE.

BOMBAY MILL OWNERS' REPLIES.

The following are the questionnaire of the Tariff Board and the replies submitted by the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

(c) LABOUR.

Q.—The Bombay Millowners Association hold that "the main factor which has contributed to the present increased cost of manufacture is the higher remuneration given to labour for a smaller unit of work as compared, with pre-war years." Do you accept this view? How far does it also apply to Ahmedabad and up-country centres?

A.—See Associations' original statement and answer to question 83.

Q.—Do you consider that there was an unduly liberal distribution of bonuses to operatives between 1918 and 1923? If so please give figures in support of your view and state whether you consider that the present depression in the industry can to any extent be att ibuted to this cause?

A.—The As ociation considers tha the distribution of bonuses between 1918-23 was warranted by the flourishing condition of the industry at the time. The distribution of these bonuses, however, has made it difficult for Bombay Mills now to adjust wages to correspond with the fall in the cost of living from 1920-25.

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Q.—To what extent, if any, did (a) spinning and (b) weaving production suffer as a result of the reduction in the hours of labour in 1922? Please give comparative figures for 20s yarn and standard grey calendered long cloth before and after the reduction.

A.—By reducing the working hours from 12 to 10 per day, the production of spinning mills has gone down by about 16 per cent. and weaving mills by about 10-12 per cent.

Q.—Please state for any mill with which you are acquainted:

(a) the number of spindles in the ring frames, the lift of spindle and number of ring spindles per competent spinner;
(b) the number of looms per competent weaver;
(c) the total operatives in the Spinning Department per 1,000 spindles up to and including reeling and the average counts spun;
(d) the total operatives in the Weaving Department per 100 looms for grey and coloured goods respectively.

Please explain in detail how you have arrived at your figures.

A.—For Bombay City and Island, the following conditions generally apply:—

(a) Number of spindles per frame 360-400, Lift of spindles 5"-7" and number of ring spindles per competent spinner 160 to 180.
(b) Number of looms per competent weaver 2.
(c) Number of operatives per thousand spindles—33 (average of 7 spinning mills in Bombay)
(d) Number of operatives per 100 looms—87

RATES OF WAGES

Q.—Please give the rates of wages paid in the Spinning and Weaving Departments of any mill with which you are acquainted with particulars of any changes in these since 1914.

A.—A Statement prepared by the BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., regarding wages paid since 1910 is given in appendix III.

Q.—Please state the average spinner's wage per pound of 20s yarn and weaver's wage per pound of standard grey calendered long cloth produced for any mill with which you are acquainted.

A.—The average spinner in Bombay earns for his 160 spindles about Rs. 29 per month and an average weaver about Rs. 42 per month for his two looms. The rates paid for particular counts of yarn and types of cloth cannot be given as they vary from mill to mill according to the type of cotton used and the quality of yarn and cloth spun and woven.

INEFFICIENCY OF LABOUR.

Q.—To what extent do you consider the textile industry in India is hampered in comparison with its competitors by the inefficiency of Indian labour? How does the efficiency of labour in Bombay compare with that in Ahmedabad and in up-country centres?

A.—The Indian Textile Industry is handicapped to a very considerable extent compared with the United Kingdom owing to the inefficiency of its labour. For example, while in India in counts up to 24s a man attends to 180 to 200 ring spindles, in Lancashire a girl would attend to 540 to 600 spindles. In India a man attends to 2 looms while in Lancashire a girl attends to 4 and sometimes 6.

In Ahmedabad, the labour is about as efficient as it is in Bombay Labour is more inefficient in other up-country centres but very much less costly than in Bombay.

Q.—What is the percentage of absenteeism (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in any up-country mill with whi h you are acquainted? How far does the percentage of absenteeism vary from day to day in th week and how far is the variation seasonal? Is the percentage larger amongst female than among male operatives? To what extent do you consider that absenteeism could be reduced by the grant of good attendance bonuses and other privileges? Are such bonuses commonly granted?

A.—According to the Labour Gazette, the absenteeism for the month of Jun 1926, was:—

(a) In Bombay City and Island 11.13 per cent.
(b) In Ahmedabad 2.54 per cent. and
(c) In Sholapur 15.5 per cent.

The Association has no record as to the extent of absenteeism in other up-country centres. Absenteeism always increases after pay days and holidays, but no detailed satistics on the point are maintained. Statistics are not available showing the rate of absenteeism amongst males and females separate y. To some extent, absenteeism is seasonal, but the rate in Bombay is always high. The variation at different times of the year can be gauged to some extent by a study of the monthly figures of absenteeism pub ished in th Bombay Labour Gazette, but, in the Association's opinion, the figures under-estimate the absenteeism as far as Bombay is concerned, as no allowance is made for 'budli' work in the Weaving Departments of most mills. An accurate estimate of absenteeism will only be possible after the completion of the 1926 Wage Census.

Attendance bonuses have been tried in many mills in Bombay, and a few still give them, but they have had little or no effect on absenteeism.

"BUDLI" SYSTEM.

Q.—How far does the "budli" system affect the efficiency of labour?

A.—The "budli" system materially affects efficiency in Bombay mills. Unfortunately the system has to be adopted to fill up the gaps caused by wholesale absenteeism. In the Spinning Department sometimes when a spinner is absent his neighbour has to be given two sides and production at such times suffers heavily.

Q.—Can you furnish an estimate of the rate of labour turnover in the cotton textile industry (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres?

A.—The Assocation has no records of the rate of labour turnover in Bombay, Ahmedabad or up-country centres

Q.—How far are mills in Ahmedabad and in up-country centres at an advanage or disadvantage over those in Bombay in regard to the continuity of labour supply? To what extent do you consider that continuity could be secured by the grant of long service bonuses and the institution of provident funds? Are such bonuses and provident funds common?

A.—Ahmedabad has an advantage over Bombay, in regard to the continuity of labour-supply, having a much more permanent factory population, and a smaller amount of absenteeism In up-country centres the position varies but in most centres there is difficulty in obtaining labour at certain seasons of the year. We do not think that continuity of labour-supply can be secured by the grant of bonuses or the institution of provident funds. These methods have been tried in Bombay, but have contributed nothing towards the solution of the abour problem owing to the migratory habits of the workmen.

HOUSING OF WORKMEN

Q.—To what extent do mills, in Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres house their labour and what return do they get on the capital invested in such housing? Do you consider that improved housing conditions would result in any improvement in the efficiency of labour? How far is it possible to secure such conditions in Bombay and Ahmedabad?

A.—Statement in Appendix IV gives the names of Bombay mills which have provided chawls for their workmen. At the present time, mills are not developing the practise of housing their workmen for the reason that the solution of the housing problem was undertaken by the Government of Bombay some years ago, and a contribution of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 lakhs per annum is paid by the mills toward the scheme. Unfortunately the scheme has been a conspicuous and expensive failure and the chawls erected by Government have not been taken up to any extent. The unpopularity of the Government chawls has resulted in overcrowding in the mill chawls but the position in this respect may improve now that the rents have been reduced in the Government tenements. The Association is of the opinion that efficiency might be improved if the operatives could be taught to appreciate the improved accommodation now available in Bombay, but owing to illiteracy and the transitory nature of their work in the mills, any improvement in efficiency is bound to be slow. The return on capital invested in mill chawls is merely nominal and is generally in the neighbourhood of 1 per cent.—1-1-2 per cent., though in some cases it is even less than this.

FACILITIES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Q.—What are the present facilities for technical education (a) for operatives (b) for supervising staff? To what extent is use made of these? To what extent do you consider that the efficiency of labour could be improved by increasing them?

A.—Chiefly through the efforts of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has provided in addition to the ordinary full time courses in spinning and weaving, special courses of theoretical instruction in spinning and weaving for mill apprentices. The classes in connection with these courses are held for two days in a week, and the course is completed under ordinary circumstances in two years.

Apprentices are required to have passed the School Final Examination or they have to pass an Entrance Examinations held by the Institute authorites. A nominal fee of Rs. 20 per year is collected from each apprentice In 1923-24, 35 apprentices availed themselves of the opportunity of getting instruction in the theoretical part of their work and of these 52 presented themselves for the annual examination, of whom 12 passed. In 1924-25, the corresponding figures were 49, 38 and 29.

The Association understands that the Bombay Social Service League has recently established a Technical School, equipped with machinery supplied free by the mills, wherein mill operatives are given practical instruction in spinning, weaving, etc. The Association is not aware to what extent this school is patronised by mill hands. Theoretically more extensive facilities for technical education should lead to greater efficiency of labour but upto now they have had little effect owing to the illiteracy of the workpeople.

Q.—The Bombay Millowners' Association express the view that wages in the cotton textile industry are higher than those generally prevalent in any other industry in India. Do you accept this view? If so, please give facts a support of your opinion.

A.—See statement in Appendix V showing the wages paid in other industries from 1918-1922 inclusive. They are extracted from the Government publication 'Prices and Wages in India' and should be compared with the Bombay Wage Census figures.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Q.—Has there been any marked change in the standard of living of operatives since the war?

A.—The operatives have not improved their standard of living though they spend more money.

Q.—Do you consider that there is any scope for a reduction in the labour costs in mills in India by the introduction of automatic looms or of other labour-saving appliances? Would any such reduction be more than counterbalanced by additional expenditure in other directions?

A.—Northrop looms have been tried in Bombay in some mills, but so far they have not been successful. It is considered that the installation of this class of automatic looms is only likely to be profitable in such mills as the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras where they work it. Uniformity of cloth year in and year out, essentials which renders the use of automatic looms advantageous, and this is impossible in Bombay where qualities of cloth are constantly changed. Other factors militating against their general adoption in India are the extreme reluctance of the operatives to attend to more than two looms no matter what the type, and the difficulty of obtaining the very expert supervision necessary.

Q.—Do you consider that there is any reasonable prospect of securing a reduction in labour costs in the near future by training operatives to tend more spindles or looms? Has there been any improvement in this respect in recent years?

A.—There is no reasonable prospect of training operatives to attend more spindles and looms in the near future, but if a permanent factory population existed in Bombay something might be done.

DOUBLE SHIFTS

Q.—Do you accept the figures given in paragraph 129 of the Bombay Millowners' representation in regard to the saving in the cost of cloth as a result of working double shifts? Can you furnish an estimate of the saving that would be secured by double shift working for any mill with which you are acquainted?

A—See Association's original statement

Q.—Would it be possible or advisable to introduce double shift working in mills (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres?

A.—The Association does not consider it possible in Bombay at present owing to aversion to night-work and the prohibition of the employment of women on night-work, to introduce double shift working in mills in Bombay.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION

Q.—To what extent, if any, has legislation in recent years affected the cost of production? Please give full details under each head as far as possible.

A.—The most conspicuous instance of legislation which has increased the cost of production is afforded by the Indian Factories Act-1920.

The reduction in hours from 12 to 10 has resulted on the average in 13 per cent. less production over all departments.

The decrease in hours has increased the labour cost per lb. of cloth by approximately 13 per cent. For the mill whose cost of production figures are given in the Association's original statement, it has meant an addition of approximately 5.2 pies per lb. to the cost of production.

Again, under the Workmen's Compensation Act employers have to pay compensation to the operatives in cases of accidents, the amount of the compensation being dependent on the nature of the accident. Mills have accordingly to insure themselves against this risk, the present rate charged being 3 annas per cent. on the total amount of wages paid, the rate last year was 4 annas per cent. About 60 mills have insured themselves against risks under the Workmen's Compensation Act with the Bombay Millowners Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., and the total premia paid by these mills is about Rs. 1,25,000 per year.

The cess levied under the Cotton Cess Act has been already commented upon in para. 107 of the statement, and the Town Duty on cotton levied under the Municipal Act has been been commented upon in III para.

(d) OVERHEAD CHARGES.

Q.—The Bombay Millowners' Association

(Continued on next Page.)

*The figure is for an uptodate Bombay mill and includes the following departments—Winding, Warping, Siding, Weaving, Calendering, Folding, Baling and share of engine room and mechanics shop stag.

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GOVT. PRESS EMPLOYEES.

THEIR GRIEVANCES TO BE LOOKED INTO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh, Secretary, Press Employees' Association, had an interview with Sir B. N. Mitra who he says has promised to receive a deputation of the Government Press employees when he would visit Calcutta in December. Mr. Ghosh also saw Mr. Ley, Secretary, Industries Department, who is is stated promised to enquire into all the grievances placed beore him.

HINDU MAHA SABHA WORKING COMMITTEE

MEETINGS AT SIMLA

SIMLA. Aug. 26.

Meetings of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha were held here on Aug. 22 and 25. Dewan Bahadur Raja Rarindranath presided. Among those present were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Hon. Pandit Dewaratna Sharma and Lala Ramprashad of Delhi, Sardar Narbada Prasad Singh, Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai of Allahabad and Babu Jagat Narain Lal of Patna. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the forthcoming elections for the provincial and central Legislatures and the recent Government announcement with regard to the question of processional music and communal relations, the strengthening of the financial position of the Mahasabha and other matters relating to the work of the Hindu Mahasabha in various parts of the country were among the subjects discussed. The Working Committee recorded its indignation at the acts of wholesale looting of shops at Rawalpindi and expressed deep sympathy with the sufferers.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "TARUN RAJASTHAN."

DECIDES NOT TO APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

JAIPUR, Aug. 26.

It is now understood that Pandit Ramnarayan Choudhuri, Editor "Tarun Rajasthan" who was convicted for disobeying the [illegible]nt order passed against him by Jai[illegible] has decided not to appeal against [illegible]viction.—Free Press.

[illegible]ERY OF IRON ORE DEPOSIT IN BURMA

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

Mr. A.C. Martin, a contractor claims to have discovered a rich iron-ore deposit 64 to 68 miles Northeast of Rangoon and twelve miles from Kokpalin station on the Pegu-Moulmein line. Mr. Martin, interviewed said that the area covered about 28 square miles and that samples of the ore which had been analysed in England, Germany, and Japan showed a high percentage of pure iron without any sulphur.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA SANSKRIT CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Sir Kuppuswamy Sastry, the President-elect of the All-India Sanskrit Conference, arrived here this morning by the Madras Mail. He was received and garlanded at the station by Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Kaviraj Shamdas Bachaspaty, Pandit Amritram Narayan Sastry and others. The conference opens its sessions tomorrow at the University Institute Hall.—Free Press.

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ADMISSION OF INDIANS TO SANDHURST.

WHERE NECESSARY INFORMATION. CAN BE FOUND

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

A communique says:—With the object of obtaining some idea of what suitable material for the army is to be found in the Indian Universities a sub-committee of the Indian Sandhurst Committee consisting of Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Skeen (Chairman), Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad and Captain Bala Sahib Dafle recently made a tour of the representative Universities in all parts of India, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Benares and Allahabad Universities were visited. The Punjab University could not be seen on this occasion as its vacation was in progress. During the course of this tour it became apparent that the method of obtaining entrance to the officer ranks was still comparatively little known in spite of the announcement on the subject which have appeared in the press from time to time. It is, therefore, notified once again that all necessary information on the subject is to be found in the following publications which are obtainable from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta:—(1) Provisional regulations respecting the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, 1925 price two annas, (2) Report of the written examinations of Indian Candidates for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, May and September, 1925 and May 1926, each price two annas.—A.P.

FRACAS IN DELHI

38 PERSONS INJURED

DELHI, Aug. 27.

A serious communal fracas took place in Delhi at 5-30 p.m. on account of some personal trouble between a Muslim shopkeeper and some Hindus. The trouble soon spread in the area extending to Chowk Bazar, Naisarak, Billimaran and other adjacent localities. Police pickets are posted at various places. Officials consider the situation well in hand.

CASUALTIES.

Upto the time of wiring 24 Muslims and 14 Hindus have been attended to in the Civil Hospital. Two men are in a precarious condition.

Orders under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, have been issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting assembly of more than five persons in public places and the carrying of lathis.—Pree Press.

BANGALORE MILL STRIKE ENDS

MEN RESUME ON DEWAN'S ADVICE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 27.

Yesterday the eleventh day of the strike of the labourers of the Maharaja Mills Dewan Mirza met the workers, peacefully assembled in their thousands at Dharmambudhi Tank and advised their resuming work. He told them that good might result from ending the strike. The Committee of the Labourers' Union called an emergency meeting and considered the Dewan's proposal. The men resolved to resume work from to-day. The workers entertain great hopes from the Dewan's sympathetic intervention and expect the enactment of factory Legislation in the near future.

Five arrests of the strike leaders were effected and rumours of many more are afloat notwithstanding the workers remaining peaceful. The workers fear vindicative acts on the part of the authorities of the Mill in spite of the Agent's assurance to the contrary.

BOAT RENT INTO TWO.

SIX OUT OF HUNDRED SURVIVE

NOAKHALI, Aug. 27.

A serious boat disaster occurred in the Megna river when a ferry-boat with one hundred passengers on board capsized in the midstream. The boat was rent in two and the passengers were carried away by force of stream. Only six are hitherto reported to have survived.—A.P.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

BEGINS ENQUIRY IN DECEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture arrives in Calcutta in December and will remain for a fortnight.

The Government of Bengal has been requested to prepare a list of witnesses.—Free Press.

The Calcutta Tramways Company is contemplating extensive improvements in their service in Calcutta, and the Agent of the Company has left for England to discuss the question with the members of the Home Board.—(F.P.I.)

The Calcutta High Court closed on August 26 for long vacation, and will re-open on November 8.—(F.P.I.)

NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAIDED.

EDITOR & PRINTER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The police to-day, raided the office of "Taraque" a vernacular Moslem daily and arrested Maulvi Qurban Ali, the editor and Mr. K.M. Helal, the printer of the paper.—Free Press.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES.

96 PASSENGERS MISSING.

NOAKHALI, Aug. 26.

A Hatiya ferry-boat while proceeding from Hatiya to Noakhali to-day with about a hundred passengers capsized in mid-stream near Langlichar. The Heghua was in full flood and the current very strong. Only six Mahomedans reached Noakhali with the help of life-buoys in an exhausted condition.—A.P.

TWO MORE MUSLIMS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Messrs. S.M. Siddique and M. Siddique were arrested this evening as a result of a raid by the C.I.D. for publishing an Urdu pamphlet, entitled "Moslems beware; otherwise Hindus will eat you up."—Free Press.

COMING INDIAN MUSLIM HEDJAZ CONFERENCE.

LUCKNOW, August 26.

Brisk progress is being made in the preparations for the coming Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference here. At the meeting of the Reception Committee held yesterday with Raja of Jahangirabad in the chair the names of H.H. the Agha Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Mr. Hasan Imam were proposed as the president of the Conference. The date of the meeting of the Conference was fixed for 25th and 26th September.

A WELL-KNOWN MAGICIAN

MAHOMED CHEL.

The well-known Kathiawadi magician who was at one time reputed to possess powers of stopping moving railway trains by mere will-power and of performing such other superhuman feats is not dead, as he was reported to be some time ago, but is hale and hearty, though almost blind now. The photograph of the magician which we have reproduced above was taken recently by Mr. Ghulam Ali at Botad station on the Bhavnagar State Railway.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

PORBANDAR, Aug. 26.

The Kathiawar Political Conference met at Porbandar at Mr. Gokaldas Parmanandas Gandhi's house presided over by Mr. Devchandbhai Parekh. It unanimously resolved to hold the fourth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Porbandar. About 15 leading gentlemen of Porbandar enlisted themselves as the members of the Reception Committee. Before the Sorath Samiti met nine representative citizens of different communities convened the public meeting. It was presided over by Sheth Umarbhai Jhaveri of South Africa. A meeting was also held at Ranaway presided over by Sheth Nanji Kalidas, a leading merchant. —A.P.

LATE MR. A. V. V. IYER.

CURRENCY OFFICE'S CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the staff of the Currency and Deputy Controller of the Currency's office under the joint auspices of the Currency Office Association and the Currency Office Co-operative Credit Society held this evening at the currency office, Mr. J.B. Taylor I.C.S., presiding the following resolution was passed all standing:—

"This special meeting of the Bombay Currency Office Association and the Currency Office Co-operative Credit Society wishes to place on record their deep sense of grief and irreparable loss felt by these bodies by the sad and untimely death of Mr. A.V.V. Iyer B.A., C.I.E., the popular Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay".

It was also resolved that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to his family.

CHARGES AGAINST MILLOWNERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

in their representation have supplied full details of the local taxation imposed in Bombay. Please supply simlar details for any up-country centre with which you are acquainted.

A.—Details are being collected and a separate statement will be submitted.

Q.—For what purposes is insurance effected by the Indian mills? Do you consider the present position in regard to the amount of insurance and the methods of effecting it satisfactory?

A.—Insurance is effected against risks of damage to stocks, buildings and machinery by fire, riot or civil commotion and in some cases against loss of profits during enforced stoppages. Risks under the Workmen's Compensation Act are also isured by mills. The method of effecting insurance and the amounts for which mills usually insure are satisfactory.

Q.—What do you consider the correct percentage which should be allowed for depreciation and how should the depreciation fund be utilised? Do you consider that depreciation should be reckoned as a charge on cost of production or as a charge on profits? How far does the ordinary mill practice coincide with your views on these points?

A.—The Association considers depreciation should be allowed at the following rates:—

(a) 2½ per cent. on block cost for buildings
(b) 5 per cent. on block cost of machinery for spinning and weaving machinery;
(c) 7½ per cent. on block cost of bleaching and dyeing machinery and electrical equipment.

These allowances are given by the Income Tax Department when assessing the mills to income tax. The method of utilising the depreciation fund varies in different mills. Some deduct it from the block cost and some mills put it to a special account. In certain mills this depreciation fund has been utilised for extension but the real purpose of the depreciation fund, in the Association's opinion, is the renewal of machinery and buildings. It is considered that depreciation should be reckoned as a charge on production and not on profits.

Q.—On what principle are the stocks of cotton, mill stores and manufactured goods held by Indian mills valued for purposes of balance sheets? Is there an independent valuation or are the Auditors content with certificates from the Managing Agents?

A.—The practice varies in different mills When striking the Annual Balance, mills usually value their stocks of cotton at the prices, in the market on the closing date. If the ruling prices are higher than the cost price, mills value them at the cost price. Stores are valued in a similar manner. Manufactured goods are valued by the majority of mills at their cost price by others at or under the market price. There is no independent valuation by auditors and the Managing Agent's certificate as to the value of the stocks is usually accepted by the auditors. It is extremely doubtful whether auditors would be capable of valuing the stocks owing to their lack of expert knowledge of the trade, the prices of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores and the thousand and one articles used by the mills.

DR H. J. BHATIA'S DEATH

STUDENTS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting of the students and professors of the Grant Medical College was held in Anatomy Theatre on Thursday, for the sad and sudden death of Dr. H. J. Bhatia. F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Major S. S. Vajifdar, I.M.S., presiding.

After the President has dwelt upon the qualities of head and heart of Dr. Bhatia the following resolution moved by Mr. V. B. Kale was passed—

"We, the staff and the students of the Sir J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College, Bombay, assembled at a mass meeting express our profound sorrow at the sad and sudden death of our surgeon Dr. Haridas J. Bhatia, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Honorary Surgeon to J. J. Hospital whose premature demise is an irreparable loss to the institution and the profession.

Another resolution recording the sympathies of the staff and students with Mrs. Bhatia and the bereaved family was also adopted.

NATIONAL MEDICAL STUDENTS MEETING.

At a meeting of the Students' Medical Union, (National Medical College) held on Friday the 27th inst. a resolution of condolence was passed recording the deep sense of sorrow of the Students' Medical Union at the sad and untimely demise of Dr. Haridas J. Bhatia and condoling with the bereaved family, Dr. V. L. Parmar was in the chair.

"DEVANHA" TO ARRIVE THIS EVENING.

REASON FOR PROLONGED PASSAGE.

The Commander of the P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" has wirelessed to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., that the vessel should now be expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

The reason for the prolonged passage is due to difficulty experienced in maintaining the requisite high revolutions owing to the inferior steaming quality of the coals obtainable in London and en-route.

At a public meeting, held on 27th instant Sir P. C. Roy presiding; the All-Bengal Third class Passengers' Association was formed to redress grievances of the lower class passengers and draw attention of the railway authorities to make improvements in compartments and look the comforts of passengers.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. K. Sundaram City who is temporarily acting as the District and Sessions Judge, East Godavari has been appointed to act as a judge of the Madras High Court during the absence on leave of Sir Kumaraswami Sastri.

During his short stay in London Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta, who is proceeding to America on a lecture tour, has been invited by Lord Haldane to spend a few days with him in his Scottish home.

Major General W.H. Ogilvie, I.M.S., Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Command has been selected to succeed Major General Robinson as Director of Medical Services in India when the latter vacates office on 2nd January 1927.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Thursday the 26th instant The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, Colonel and Mrs. A. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. C.W.A. Turner, Colonel and Mrs. H.C.S. Ward, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. L.F. Wylde, Lt: Colonel C.D. Duxbury, Lt: Colonel H.M.H. Melhuish, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. R.F. Steel, Lt: Colonel H.P.M. White, Lt: Colonel K.E. Kirkpatrick Lt: Colonel J. Matson, Mr. and Mrs. C.O. Lowsley, Mr. J.A. Shillidy, Mr. G.F.S. Collins, Dr. and Mrs. W. Burns, the Revd: W.A. Sawtell, the Revd: and Mrs. H. Martindale, Major H.A.R. Aubrey, Major and Mrs. E. K. Fowler, Major and Mrs. H.P. Radley, Major and Mrs. W.G. Wright, Major E.B. Mangin, Major T.S. Jobson, Major H.E. Meredith Mr. and Mrs. W. Grieve, Shams-ul-Ulama Sardar Kaikobad A. Nosherwan and Mrs. Dastur, Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Davison, Mr. C.E.L. Gilbert, Major J. E. Hughes, Professor K.R. Kanitkar, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur and Miss B. Sorabji.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In the share market in jutes a steady feeling continued to pervade the market but dealings were rather restricted owing to lack of outside support. In coal sonly a minimum business was completed at round about current quotations. In teas trade has shown no signs of expansion and the number of shares changing hands are limited in extent. In miscellaneous beyond a further improvement registered in Carew Sugar no change of any importance took place in this section. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 109, Imperial Bank fully paid. 1520.

Railways:—Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway 80

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/11.

Jutes:—Auckland 240, Clive 2¢/2, Empire 52/8, Hooghly pref 16/4, Howrah 4/2, Hukumchand ord. 11/2, do. pref 92/4, Hukumchand ord. 11/2, do. pref 92/4, Kamarhatty 559, Do. pref 106, Kankinarah 452/8, Khardah 422, National 28/11, New Central 551, Northbrook 50/12, Orient 218, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 63, Union 535.

Coals:—Bengal 465, Burra Dhemo 4, Burrakur 18/12, Chatabar 1/12, Central Kurkend 16/12, Deoli 2)/8, Ghusick and Muslia 9/4, Kalapahari 19/12, Lakurka 14/12, New Beerbhoom 26/12, Raneegunge 31/4, Sowardih 1/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/2, Indian Iron and Steel 1/9, Marshall and Co. 4/2, Bengal Telephon ord 8/14, Hooghly Flour 46, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/10 Titaghur Paper ord. 5, Carew and Co 77.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 36, Central Cachar 119, Dhunseri 4, Hattikhira 30, Jutlibari 21/4, Patrakola ord. 950, Rajgarh 199, Tukvar 34/8—A. P.

The hearing of the Hamilton Bazar Case arising out of the June disturbances in Rawalpindi commenced before Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, Rawalpindi on Wednesday, the accused being Shamroz and 21 other Mahomedans besides five others absconding.—A.P.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE.

"Sally" the biggest production of the year opens to-night at the Royal Opera House. It is a colourful and delightful story, beautifully photographed and staged. Colleen Moore establishes herself beyond question. Her role of the forlorn little drudge in the orphanage, who through sheer force of her own character rises to the fame of a great dancer, affords the star wide opportunities for the exercise of her talents. Miss Moore has long shown a decided penchant for boydenish comedy, and this she indulges in to the fullest. She also takes advantage of those moments of poignant pathos which are provided her and likewise reveals an ability to "get her teeth into" a bit of real drama when the plot tosses it her way. First National has not stinted in the least on either cast or production. The sets are truly lavish, notably those showing the Elm Tree Inn and the lawn fete of a multi-millionaire. The photography also stirs one to high praise. In the cast Miss Moore has Lloyd Hughes as her leading man, while the chief comedy role is in the hands of Leon Errol, who created the same part in Sieg-feld's stage version. Errol is at his funniest on the screen.

WELLINGTON.

"Forbidden Love," which will be shown at the Wellington Cinema to-night and this week, is a story of dramatic tenseness. The rare histrionic power revealed by the artistes, the exquisite beauty of the scenes, and the splendour of the Eastern settings, go to make the film one of real charm. The scenes depicting the march through the darkness of the desert of the hosts of warrior knights, the whirlwind, dash of fearless horsemen, the fight against the flames and blinding smkoe in a fire scene of startling realism—no pains appears to have been spared to show these thrilling scenes in their exact reality.

WEST END.

The world reads daily—in the season—of the glories of the Monte Carlo sunshine, the gorgeousness of its natural setting, the fortunes made and lost at its gaming tables, the romances and tragedies of its exotic social life, and suggestions of strange happenings, from illicit love affairs to mysterious suicides.

Louis Mercanton's film, "Monte Carlo," which comes to the West End Cinema (New Charney Road) to-night and this week conveys in a remarkable way a broad impression of how much of this is true.

The Casino, of course, is the prime atraction. The biggest gambling in Monte Carlo, however, takes place at the International Sporting Club, membership of which is strictly reserved for people of wealth and position. This also is seen in the film, and the curious may count several celebrities in the Sporting Club scenes. Apart from the public life of Monte Carlo, however, the social whirl is kept spinning in the privacy of luxurious villas, and this side of Monte Carlo life is also pictured in the film in some of these actual villas.

GLOBE.

The management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, is commencing this week the first four chapters of Polo's First Independent Serial "Captain Kidd" featuring Eddie Polo. Eddie Polo has an enormous personal following wherever Serials are shown. His fame as a Serial star has spread to the four corners of the globe and he is constantly strengthening his repudiation by making each now serial better than the preceding one. Whether making tender love to beautiful Kathleen Myers, scaling impossibly high walls in order to carry her off to safety from the devilish Lord Bellamy, fighting against great odds, diving from lofty hights into dark and dangerous waters, or swimming long distances under waer, Polo never tires. He gives the best he has at all times and in lavish measure. The serial "Captain Kidd" is brimful of action, thrills and adventure, sprinkled with enough romance and Rumour to satisfy any audience. The programme also includes a laughable comedy.

Next Monday there will be "Shree Krishna Jayanti," an Indian drama for one day only and the serial will be stopped.

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EAST AND WEST.

PROBLEM OF INFANT MORTALITY.

ANTI—WAHABI PROPAGANDA.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

INFANT DEATH.

The wise pore over mortality tables and sagely compare the improvements in wealth production, and in standards of life, with the declining infantile mortality. The great decrease of the doping of infants with narcotics is allotted its due place in the phenomena, but hardly a soul thinks it well to spend a few moments in considering the part played by infanticide. It is certain that not all the infanticides came into a court of justice. Some races regard it (at least we are solemnly assured so) as a social duty and no crime. No close observer of English social life could be such a punctilious loyalist as to declare that infanticide has not been practiced in response to economic influences. Perhaps only to a small degree; but England, as compared with some other lands, has been a wealthy country, where the economic pressure has seldom approached the force it has exercised on other populations.

Mr. Chas Brown, Junr., the "Ask Adventure" expert on the Islands of the Southern Sea, writes about the custom of scientific infanticide among the extinct Polynesian freemasonry, the "Arioi". He considers the Christian missionary, William Ellis, exaggerated the base doings of this band of Tahitian bards and performers. Dealing only with the indictment of infanticide, Mr. Brown says "The primary rule of the Arioi, that sanctioning infanticide, tended to hold the population of Tahiti, as well as the people of the surrounding islands, at a number that was not a severe drain on the resources of the island. In 1769 Captain Cook estimated the population at seventy thousand. Could this kindly navigator return to-day he would count barely ten thousand. . . So much for the European and American civilisation that followed the disruption of the Arioi. A fifth of the Tahitian population belonged to the Arioi, and all members strangled the children born to them. Many of these babies were buried shortly after birth. It is said, however, that some babies cried so pitifully that the parents, not having the heart or the mind to kill them, gave the little ones away secretly. But this practice of infanticide was not confined to the Arioi. In Tahiti and all the surrounding islands infanticide was practised to prevent over-population. As a rule, the first three children of all couples were put out of the way. As many as ten children of one couple died in some instances. 'The——heathen', I hear you shout across the land and sea lying so wide and far between us; 'what cruelty!' But was it . . . The Tahiti islander had thought long and well on the concomitants of over-population. . . . In these singing vales was known to the last person the maximum that Tahiti could properly sustain. . ."

JAPAN, CHINA AND INDIA.

"By way of contrast", proceeds Mr. Brown, "look with me into Japan. Over all the land, from daylight to darkening, her people are in the fields. Every cultivable acre shows green with rice or vegetables. Nothing at all is wasted. Still the food costs go on rising. . Come now to China. Before our eyes millions are dying of starvation. . .We stop for a little while in India. This is a land in which female infanticide has been practised from time immemorial. Yet we see a population that is increasing faster than it can ever hope to feed it. . . We are in Europe. Up and down great stretches of land stalks famine. Still the population multiplies and multiplies. Here in your beloved Brooklyn we look into a main street. The things we see send us away. . Our world journey prompts me to again ask—'Was the Arioi cruel'?"

THE HUMANE WAY.

While agreeing that one should winnow away the facile explanations of so jai custom, and try to get at the economic and other processes at work, it is hardly possible for any civilised people to grant any toleration to the idea of taking the life of offspring. Granting the pressure of circumstances, the methods of science have devised means of controlling birth in place of controlling death. The obstacles to their use are many, but the chief is religious or conscientious. The chief theoretical opposition centres around a denial of the economic arguments adduced.

This idea of controlling birth is much older than Dr. Marie Stopes, who has come along in an age which permits the principle to be advocated. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Bradlaugh and the other free-thinkers who gave publicity to the pamphlet written by Dr. Knowlton, had to face public prosecution for their temerity. To-day it is a truism of occidental civilisation; and also its confession of failure before the boasted mission of feeding the teeming millions by its superior organisation of industry and scientific development.

But even Dr. Knowlton was not the pioneer of birth control. The most wonderful and scientific organisation of the population the world has ever known owed its origin to a "savage people," who carried it out without murder, and controlled birth without mechanical or chemical processes and in a way that effected no injury to the nervous system of either man or woman. Into that we will not go here; but, as with so many other "scientific discoveries", primitive races seem to have grasped the essentials first.

OBJECTION TO CONTROL.

There will always, doubtless, be those who cannot by word or act, subscribe to the frustration of what they consider a decree of nature or a law of God. While respecting such objections, it may be suggested even to them that the control of an excessive birthrate by prevention is in a different and superior category of acts to the practice of infanticide. The latter, or still worse the starvation of the population, seems the only alternative that popular imagination can bring to the solution of human misery.

IKBAL 'ALI SHAH.

This gentleman is an Afghan who has made the pilgrimage from India to Mecca, and seems favourably impressed by the Sultan Ibn Sa'oud, although evidently arriving with the views held by the anti-Wahabi propaganda in India. In a couple of well written articles in the "Times" (London), Sirdar 'Ali Shah introduced himself to English notice as one who had had speech of the ruler of El-Hidjaz and Nejd. There were useful reports of what the Wahabi ruler had said, on such subjects as the alleged outrages on the Holy Places and the alleged massacre at Taif. But the Sirdar also appears in "Foreign Affairs" in the character of a critic of the delegates attending the Grand Muslim Conference at Mecca, at which he was not present (as it appears). We know some of those delegates, though we do not know Ikbal 'Ali Shah, and we know them for honest and capable men. He refers in a priggish and supercilious way to these delegates as of "poor quality." Among other superior references one reads such stuff as the following:—"If the personnel of the delegations was disappointing this year, nothing seems to hinder improvement in the quality of the members of the Assembly year by year."

Though he doesn't name the persons he libels, it seems to readers of the article in "Foreign Affairs" that he takes his cue from the prejudicial report of the Conference in "The Times" (London), which held up to ridicule the worthy and highly gifted brothers 'Ali. We know why "The Times" and the reactionaries in Muslim ranks dislike Maulanas Shawkat and Mohamed 'Ali. It is because they vehemently denounced the interference of England in the Khilafat, have assisted the Indian national religious pact which for a time presented an united front by Indians against the things objected to in British policy,—have defended Ibn Sa'oud against Persian and other foreign propagandists in India who have misrepresented him; and have preached modernism, educational advance, and democracy to a community largely controlled by reactionary and obscurantist men of wealth. These and the vested interests of the mollahs and purveyors of popular narcotics have brought the crowd of disturbed exploiters of the public down upon the innovators. Yet this leaven is working in many parts, though not all, of the Muslim world. It is not only from India that the radicals and the reformers are massing. Our entertaining critic is irritated by it into a suppressed howl:—

"The quality of the various representatives to the gathering was remarkably poor, and the explanation was not far to seek. 'Most of those' who spoke (and some of them spoke for hours together) were distinctly 'men of an adventurer-politician' type, not ripe in the art (!!) but with an artificial, superficial and cheap gloss of "nationalism",' trained in a school of thought of their own making;—men who had taken the gentle art of talking sensationalism 'as a calling.'"

This talker of "mush" discloses the rage and impotent horror of a notorious class of Muslims for the advancing movement of Muslim modernism and political consciousness. This old tribe was the tool and yeoman of the alien rulers of Muslim lands. For trumpery honours, and real money advantages in trade, commerce, and land ownership, they have made the same pact with the aid of the ignorant and fanatical that Church and State made against the People in Christendom. This "Afghan gentleman" changes his note of slanderous criticism when he is dealing with a Palestine Arab who is out in search of a career, for 'he' may be susceptible to purchase; to the Uzbeg from Turkestan, for 'he' may be roped in for an anti-Bolshevist plot; or to the Grand Kazi of Mecca, or a local editor, because they may yet prove points of focus for Cairene and other conspiracies against the Wahabi rule.

No one can accuse us of over-sensitiveness about the Hamidian regime in Turkey, and yet we know that the Afghan gentleman is deliberately slandering the dead when he says the late Sultan Abdul Hamid II took advantage of the international aspect of Islam for his own self-aggrandisement. Abdul Hamid Khan was doubtless capable of many things; but the extraneous parts of Empire cost more than they yielded, and Abdul Hamid was never slow to pay out douceurs to all, from Grand Kazis to Bedouin chiefs, who would keep the ponderous machine functioning. The name of Abdul Hamid now-a-days affords a 'cheap' weapon for claptrap and stereotyped rhetoric. Some of the stuff worked off on the cabbage-heads of the British public may be true;

(Continued on next page.)

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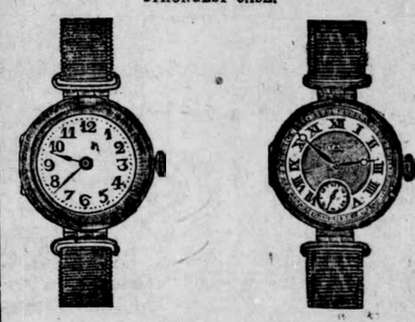
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His Excellency Lord Lytton the present Governor of Bengal and (ex-officiating) Governor-General and Viceroy of India said:—"The preparation of indigenous drugs on so large a scale is a very great achievement &c. &c."
His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay the Ex-Governor of Bengal said:—I was astonished to find a factory at which the production of medicines was carried out on so great a scale, &c. &c."
His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler the Governor of Behar and Orissa said:—"I had no idea that the manufacture of indigenous drugs was carried on upon so large a scale. &c. &c."
Deshabandhu C. R. Das said:—"The business is carried on in an orderly and organised manner. Supervision leaves nothing to be desired. &c. &c."
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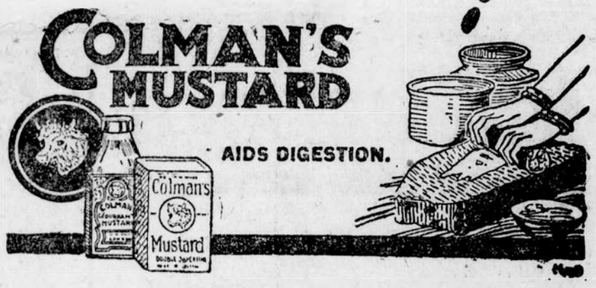

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EAST AND WEST.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

but, personally, after sampling the effusions of the "Sirdar", we would not hang our dog on the evidence of such a person.

THE "RECORD" OF THE TRANSPORT UNION.

The Record, which has appeared monthly up to April, has come out in the form of an issue dated "May to July." It is still two-pence and still intensely readable. The editor says:—

"This is our first appearance since the General Strike. We therefore welcome the opportunity it gives us to congratulate the whole of our members on their magnificent response to the call to stand by the miners in their hour of need. On the first day of the strike practically the whole of our members were involved; the loyalty and enthusiasm with which they answered the call have earned for them a golden page in the history of our Union. To the organised workers as a whole we must not forget to pay tribute. The stand they made was wonderful and far exceeded the expectations of the greatest optimists in the movement. Their splendid discipline their cold indifference to all incitements to disorder completely disarmed the Government—especially certain members of the Cabinet who were looking forward to an opportunity to crush the movement with armed force."

This fine journal has been enlarged to 32 pages: it not only records the wide range of Union activities which the Union undertakes, but it gives its readers special articles on letters, books, economics, facts and happenings. Yet if it restricted itself to a mere recital of its Union activities the journal would be fascinating reading to any student of social history. The Transport and General Workers' Union bids fair in England to be the "rod that swallows all the other rods", if the course of its past history of amalgamation and increase is maintained, as we are sure it will be. With big views based upon the industrial organisation principle, leaning at times even toward the ideal aim of "One Big Union", the T. and G. W. U. seems the ideal body to give a practical help to the general workers of India. The British T. U. Congress has promised an official visit to India with a view to ascertaining the nature of the assistance that the British movement can give to the Indian. It will not, however, take the place of individual effort and it does not preclude the missionary services of some powerful general labour union to inaugurate a similar movement in India.

Given the proper consultation with the Indian authorities in the world of trade unionism, an impetus could be thus conveyed to the organisation of the Indian unskilled and semi-skilled workers beyond anything that can be expected for years to come at the unaided rate of progress.

STABILISING THE RUPEE.

Despite the assumptions of some doctrinaire Indian politicians, who declare that no citizen of the "British Isles" has any right to discuss the forms of Indian political policy or development, it is constantly evident that India is still governed ultimately from Whitehall. "The Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India" have, for instance, put their heads together and decided that the rupee shall be worth one shilling and six-pence sterling as soon as they have adopted all the arrangements necessary. It is to be hoped, and will probably be the case, that such a decision will not resemble Canute's order to the waves of the sea.

Some people may mildly suggest to the critic, that all the Secretary in Council and the Government of India have done is to receive and peruse the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, and to announce proposals to the Indian Legislature. That theoretical fact is exactly as stated; the practical fact is, however, as expressed by the City Editor of the "Daily Telegraph":—"The 'decision' reached by the Secretary of State and the Government of India 'to fix the rupee' at 1s. 6d. on a gold basis is", etc. This 'decision', it is predicted, should meet with the approval of the majority of those who have 'business relations with India.' It is unfortunate that the Bombay mill-owners regard a 1s. 4d. rupee as essential to success in their industry. People with fixed incomes will benefit, until the cost of living catches up and outstrips the benefits of stabilised currency. To depress the currency to 1s. 4d., when its present exchange value is around 1s. 6d., would be against every principle ever propounded. "To raise its exchange value would be just as harmful." There is nothing against the stabilisation at 1s. 6d., there would be disaster in any effort to restore the rupee to 2s., or any near sum. As with the franc, stabilisation means security, rehabilitation would mean the wilful increase of all the liabilities of the State.

Against all the fancy pictures of prosperity and happiness resulting from any currency palliative, there is the reverse of the picture,—the uncontrolled index of living standard, the power of the employees to reduce wages or resist increases, limited only (and slightly) by the power of the employee to organise for the adjustment of wages to cost of living.

The stabilisation of currency does not cure the instability of the living index. But its instability increases many of the perturbing problems of an industrial and commercial State.

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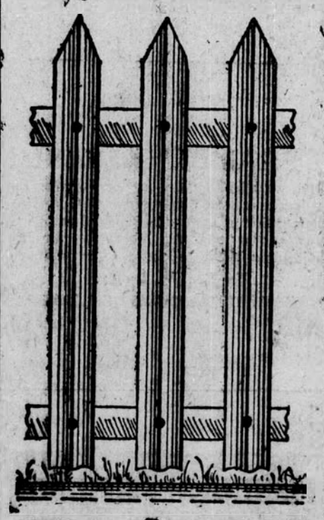
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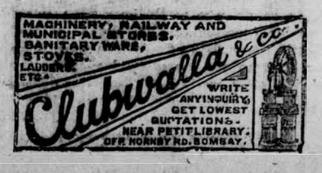

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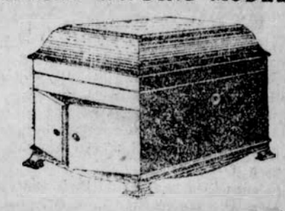
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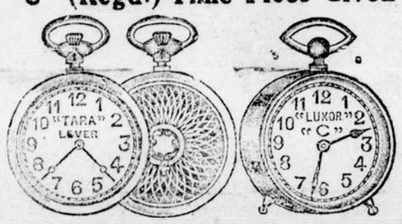

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NEEDS OF KARWAR DISTRICT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Aug. 23.

At a meeting of the District Board held here on Wednesday last the question of raising the Local Fund Cess from one anna to one anna and a half per rupee of the Land Revenue Assessment was taken up, and after a good deal of discussion it was postponed for further consideration at a later meeting.

Regarding the uses to which any enhanced income of the Board should be put, there was strong opinion noticeable in a section of the House representing the above-Ghat Constituencies, that any fresh taxation incurred must be devoted primarily to sanitation and secondarily to education. As they expressed it, 'self-preservation before education' must be the Board's watch words in the interest of the rural parts of this District. For thanks to the rigours of the Forest Department, all parts of it beyond the Coastal Strip, and especially the spice-garden villages which form economically the most important portion of the District, find the problem of sanitation one of daily increasing gravity. What with the terrible fevers and the only less terrible beasts of the jungle decimating alike the human and the bovine life of the forest-bound villages, the work of sanitation appears to those members as a life-and-death matter. According to them this work consists in the maintenance of belts of forest cleared land round the village sites and the provision of good water supply throughout the year.

Those members, however, are not neglectful of the claims of education. But they insist that if owing to the compulsory system more schools are opened in sparsely populated places, the new ones need not meet all the requirements of the Government as regards curricula, staff, furniture, etc., but may do with less costly but more serviceable arrangements. They would limit the teaching to the three R's cut out grammar, geography and history (except what is contained, of the last two, in the general reading books), and put in their place, if possible, a little of practical instruction in agriculture and sanitation. Such is their programme.

The other members mostly fight shy of additional taxation altogether. Though there may be exceptional instances, it is safe to say that generally the division of opinion on this question runs along the line of the physical division of the district.

BILL TO RE-ENACT HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Madras Legislative Council on re-assembling this morning occupied itself with the discussion of a Bill to reenact the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923. After a prolonged discussion the motion that the Bill be read in the Council was carried by 52 against 27 votes. The Raja of Panegal then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration and in doing so pointed out that it was unnecessary to go through the usual procedure in passing the measure which was only for validating the Act which had been in operation for more than a year. Further discussion was postponed to 1st September.—A.P.

News has been received at Lahore that 16 persons. Hindus and Mussalmans have been arrested at Anandpur in the Hoshiarpur district in connection with differences between two communities regarding a mosque.—A. P.

A deputation of the United Planters Association of South India waited on the Dewan of Mysore to ascertain the Durbar's policy for the future management and working of the Mysore coffee experimental station. The Dewan welcomed the members and assured them that their suggestions would have Government's earnest consideration.—A. P.)

Hindus and Sikhs of Rawalpindi district residing in Bombay have started a fund for relief of such Hindu residents of Rawalpindi as were financially ruined as a result of the Rawalpindi riots. Rs. 2,000 has already been collected including Rs. 1,001 from Mr. Jagat Singh of the Venus Commercial Company. Organisers are trying to raise at least Rs. 5,000. —A. P.

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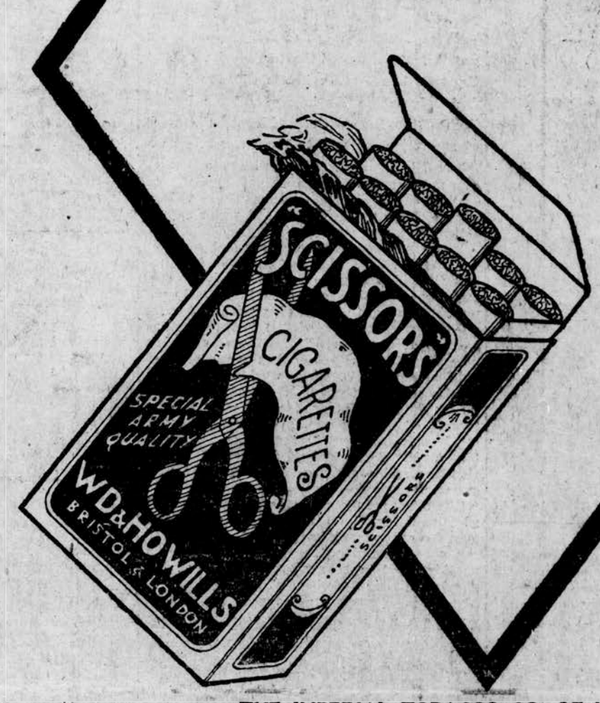

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